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IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FIFTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

No. 55.

Review of the Month.

THE preparations for holding the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin are in a forward state. The Hon. Local Secretary (Mr. J. I. Bernard, 28 Clare Street, Dublin) has issued the pink circular which gives details of the way the time from July 29 to August 2 will be filled up (*see* p. 50). There is every reason to believe that the attendance will be exceptional, as Ireland has an attraction all its own for the average tourist. It should be noted that arrangements have been made for a trip to Killarney on Friday, August 2, to extend over the Bank Holiday, of which particulars can be had from the Dublin branch of Messrs. T. Cook & Son.

THE constitution of the Local Committee is now as follows:—Mr. W. F. Wells (Chairman), Mr. S. P. Boyd (Vice-Chairman), Mr. G. D. Beggs (Treasurer), Mr. J. I. Bernard (Secretary), and Messrs. Walsh, Kelly, Conyngham, White, Ash, Michie, Simpson, Golden, Peacocke, Grimes, Brown, Smith, Johnson, English, Middleton, Professor Tichborne, and Sir Thomas W. Robinson. From this committee the following sub-committees have been arranged: (1) Transport—Messrs. J. Smith (Chairman), J. T. English, H. P. Grimes, H. Conyngham, and T. White; (2) Commissariat—Messrs. H. P. Grimes, T. White, and F. J. Gill (Hon. Secretary); (3) Music—Messrs. F. J. Gill, P. Kelly, T. White, Dr. J. A. Walsh, and Dr. J. O. McWalter. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and Treasurer are *ex-officio* members of all sub-committees.

ANOTHER Coroner has shown comparative ignorance of poisons law, this time at Dalkey, Dublin. There, on June 3, an inquest was held regarding the death of a girl from laudanum-poison, and mainly owing to remarks made by Mr. Friery, the Coroner, the newspaper reports had flaming headings about "the carelessness of druggists." "It was not sufficient," he said, "to have labelled the bottle and sell it to a raving lunatic. He held that the law provided that the chemist should register the name and address. It was generally at the request of the doctor that poison was given, or it would not be given at all." Mr. Friery further said that he would call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to the matter.

CONSIDERABLE publicity was given to the case in the local Press, and Messrs. Beggs and Bernard pointed out that the Coroner was mistaken in his references to the Pharmacy Act. The Coroner then wrote to the Irish journals, acknow-

ledging that he only spoke from what he recollected of the wording of the Act, and overlooked the fact that there are two parts to the poison schedule. The letter finished as follows:—"Why the framers of the Act should have differentiated between the two sets of poisons I fail to understand; but it is only fair that I should state in reference to the two highly respectable chemists, Messrs. Mannin and Cahill, that they have complied with the law, and I regret that my want of knowledge of the different poisons should have led me to make any reflection on them."

SOME discussion is taking place as to the implied guarantee which a pharmacist gives to secret medicines by selling them. The *Medical Press* is of opinion that the Government contributes in several ways to give the popular opinion that it is in some way responsible for the contents of the package on which the stamp is affixed. As a means of minimising the evil of the widespread consumption of patent medicines, the *Press* says, the most effective means would be for pharmacists to refuse to stock "patent medicines." It is admitted, however, that it is hopeless to expect such a change to be made at once. Pharmacists, it is suggested, if brought to understand that they would be held responsible for accidents resulting from the use of such articles as contain poisonous compounds, would be slow to sell to their customers compounds of the nature of which they are in entire ignorance.

IN this connection it is recalled that Mr. J. I. Bernard, the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, affixes to packages of "patent medicines" sold at his establishment in Dublin a label which states that "the composition and contents of this packet being unknown to the seller, no guarantee can be given or responsibility accepted." Mr. Bernard in a letter to the *C. & D.*, June 29, explains the reasons which have led him to take this step. The label is only affixed to preparations of which the composition is unknown. To make sure in case of a chemist incurring legal liability by the sale of a secret medicine, the representative of one of the largest proprietary articles was asked by Mr. Bernard if his firm would indemnify in such a case, and was at once told "certainly not." Mr. C. B. Allen, the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in 1884 wrote to the *C. & D.* that he was in the habit of using a protective label on proprietary medicines.

A NEW VOLUME of the *C. & D.* begins this week, which makes the present a good time to commence subscribing. The subscription is 10s. a year.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE thirty-eighth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held in Dublin during the last three days of July of this year, and it promises to be one of the most successful of the series. We are indebted to Mr. W. F. Wells, Chairman of the local committee, and to Mr. J. I. Bernard, Hon. Secretary, Dublin, for a copy of the following programme:—

Monday evening, July 29.

Reception and conversations in the Science and Art Museum (by kind permission of the Vice-President of the Department). Military band. Vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments.

Tuesday, July 30.

10 A.M.—Sessions of Conference in the Lecture-theatre of the Royal Dublin Society (by kind permission of the Council). Welcome by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on behalf of citizens, and by others.

1 P.M.—Luncheon in the Mansion House (by kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin).

2 P.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

4 P.M.—Drive on electric trams to "Dalkey," *via* Pembroke Township, Blackrock, Kingstown, &c. Tea in Sorrento grounds. Walk to Victoria Park, Killiney Hill (magnificent view of Dublin Bay and surrounding country).

7.30 P.M.—Military band (Rifle Brigade) and open-air promenade at Sorrento Park.

9.30 P.M.—Home by trams.

Wednesday, July 31.

10 A.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

1 P.M.—Luncheon at Mansion House.

2 P.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

4 P.M.—Drive through City and round Phoenix Park, *via* North Circular Road, passing headquarter barracks R.I.C., Zoo, People's Gardens, Viceregal Lodge, Chief Secretary's Lodge, Castleknock, Furry Glen, Magazine Fort, Wellington Memorial, and Gough Statue. Leave Park by Island Bridge Gate, passing Royal Hospital, and back to City *via* Kilmainham and South Circular Road.

9 P.M.—Drawing-room concert at Shelbourne Hotel (head-quarters of the Conference). Also smoking-concert at same.

Thursday, August 1.

9 A.M.—Special train from Harcourt Street, *via* Bray and Wicklow, to Rathnew, drive to Devil's Glen—walk through the Glen, drive on to Seven Churches of Glendalough, where dinner and tea will be served in the Royal Hotel grounds. Walk to lakes and St. Kevin's Bed, visit churches, the kitchen or cell of St. Kevin, and Round Tower. Cars to Rathdrum *via* the Vale of Clara. Special train for Dublin.

Friday, August 2.

Visit Botanic Gardens and several places of interest in and about the city.

A committee of ladies will, during the Sessions of the Conference, show the lady visitors places of interest.

The headquarters of the Conference will be the Shelbourne Hotel, where the committee have obtained forty bedrooms, and would have obtained more were it not for the fact that the Conference happens during Dublin's busy season, which is all the better for the members who attend. But the committee have also obtained fifty rooms in the Hibernian Hotel, a very comfortable house in the same neighbourhood, and there are besides many private hotels in which accommodation can be had for those who prefer less public quarters.

It is interesting to note that the district Science and Art Museum, the Royal Dublin Society, the Mansion House, and the hotels are all within three minutes' walk of each other. The local committee have been very fortunate in securing the good will of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has generously placed the Mansion House at their disposal, especially for the luncheons on the Tuesday and the Wednesday of the meeting. The Mansion House is quite close to the Royal Dublin Society's house and the Lecture-theatre, in which the sessions are to be held. Besides the exceedingly attractive programme of excursions already detailed, arrangements are being made for spending Friday in a profitable and agreeable manner. Dublin possesses the largest electrical-power station connected with tramways in the United Kingdom, if not in Europe, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to visit the station; while Messrs. Guinness & Co.'s famous brewery may also be opened to Conference visitors.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 5, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George Beggs) presided, and the other members of Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), Mr. Grindley (Hon. Treasurer), and Messrs. J. E. Connor, J. N. Moffit, George Brown, W. D. Porter, P. Kelly, Thomas Batt, and R. Simpson.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

THE PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, before taking up the work in the agenda I will ask our Vice-President to say a few words with reference to our action in the case of the recent inquest at Dalkey.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT said he desired to bring under the notice of the Council the observations made by Mr. Coroner Friery in conducting an inquest at Dalkey (near Dublin) on June 3, and the misleading statement which he made of the law regulating the sale of poisons. It had cast great odium upon the pharmaceutical chemists of Dublin. He (Mr. Bernard) was sure that when the Coroner found out the error into which he had fallen he would withdraw his observations and charges. When the Coroner's statement appeared the President and himself (Mr. Bernard) felt that no time should be lost in placing accurately before the public the regulation which applied to the case in question, so as to show that both of the chemists who sold the laudanum taken by the deceased person on whose remains the inquest was held had acted strictly up to the requirement of the law when they labelled the article "Laudanum—Poison," and had the name and address of the seller on the label. They addressed letters on the subject to the four Dublin daily newspapers, and two of them had published short articles on the matter, for which the best thanks of the Council were due.

Mr. Bernard then read an article from the *Irish Times*, and also the *Irish Daily Independent's* editorial.

THE PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I think you will fully endorse our action in this matter. It is of the greatest importance that the public should understand that the pharmaceutical chemists thoroughly know the law regarding the sale of poisons; and, furthermore, I think the attention of the Castle authorities should be directed to the many cases of unqualified persons dealing in such poisons, and to the great difficulty our Society has to contend with when bringing cases before the Law Courts in getting many of the Magistrates to rule according to the Poisons Acts. Compare the action of the authorities, in a case of infringements of the Excise laws, with the way in which they treat infringements of the laws for the protection of the public in the sale of poisons.

The action taken by the President and Vice-President in the matter was unanimously approved of by the Council.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A letter from the Privy Council office relative to the proposed new regulation as to the inclusion of theoretical chemistry in the examination for the Licence was referred to the School Committee.

Donations were received from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland of a copy of the Pharmaceutical List of Queensland for the year 1901; from Messrs. Martindale and Westcott of a copy of the tenth edition of the "Extra Pharmacopœia"; and from the directors of the Wellcome chemical research laboratories of copies of four pamphlets. On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, thanks were voted to the donors.

Mr. James Michie, M.P.S., was re-elected examiner to conduct the practical pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Dr. Robert Watt, of Belfast, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Robert Wolfe, of the Assam Pharmacy, Rihabari, Upper Assam, India; Mr. John McBirney, of Ballybay; and Mr. William J. Adamson, of Ballina, were nominated for membership.

The Council separated to meet again again on July 3, when, however, a quorum could not be made up.

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Notes and News.

A GOOD RECORD.—Mr. John Blyton, senior representative of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, retired on July 1. Mr. Blyton, who is well known in Ireland, has been with the firm for over forty-six years, and after such a long and faithful service has well earned the rest which, it is hoped, good health will long enable him to enjoy.

"PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN COUNTY WICKLOW" is the title of a paper by Mr. E. St. John Lyburn, in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Dublin Society. One sample of quartz, yielding 4 dwts. of gold per ton, was from near the summit of Croghan Kinshelagh. Mr. Lyburn says panning for gold is secretly carried on in the county, and apparently pays.

R.O.S.I.—The annual meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland was held last month. At the meeting for the election of officers Mr. Thomas Myles was elected President, Mr. L. H. Ormsby Vice-President, and Sir Chas. Cameron Hon. Secretary. The College now numbers 10 honorary Fellows, 418 ordinary Fellows, 2,791 Licentiates, 9 honorary and 102 ordinary Diplomates in Public Health, and 496 Licentiates in Dental Surgery.

PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. Edmondson & Hoey, dispensing chemists, 12 Rathmines Terrace, Rathmines, have produced a fifty-page price-list of their specialties, proprietary articles, and photographic requisites, and are distributing it to their customers. A feature is made of the fact that the partners are both pharmaceutical chemists, and an alphabetical directory of the medical men is appended, which should be useful to residents in the locality.

VIVISECTION IN IRELAND.—According to the report of Sir W. Thornley Stoker, Inspector for Ireland under the Vivisection Act, there were six licences in existence in Ireland during last year. The experiments performed were 135, three being under licence alone, and 132 under certificates. The experiments were chiefly done in connection with the identification of canine rabies and tuberculosis, or the investigation of tetanus and epidemic cereb o-spinal meningitis. Rabbits were chiefly used for the purpose.

FITZGERALD SCHOLARSHIP.—It is proposed to found, as a memorial of the late Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, a "Fitzgerald Research Scholarship," to be awarded annually at Trinity College, Dublin; and a large and influential committee of leaders of science at home and abroad has been formed to obtain funds for this purpose. The scholarship is to be attached to the department of experimental physics in the College, and would enable promising students to pursue investigations which, for want of means of immediate support, might otherwise have to be relinquished. Subscriptions are being received by the Honorary Treasurers, Professor D. J. Cunningham, F.R.S., and Dr. H. H. Dixon, Trinity College, Dublin.

A ROBERTS PRESENTATION.—Graduates of the Irish universities intend inviting the Commander-in-Chief, Earl Roberts, to a complimentary dinner at the conclusion of the war. A silver cup will be presented to his Lordship, designed by Signor Lucchesi. The cup, which is now being made, is to be 22 inches high, and will bear on the lid a group about 8 inches high, symbolic of "War" and "Peace." Among the graduates who are promoting the movement are the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin (the Earl of Rosse and Mr. Justice Madden), the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University (the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Lord Morris), the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir William MacCormac, and Dr. Macnaughton Jones.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—Mr. Arthur Balfour announced on June 20, in the House of Commons, that the Royal Commission on Irish University Education will consist of the following twelve Commissioners:—Lord Robertson, Professor Butcher (Professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University), the Bishop of Clonfert (Senator of the Royal University of Ireland), Professor Ewing (Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Cambridge University), Sir Richard Jebb (Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge University), Judge

Madden (High Court of Justice, Ireland), Professor Rhys (Principal of Jesus College, Oxford), Lord Ridley, Professor Rücker (Professor of Physics in the Royal College of Science, London), Dr. J. Lorrain Smith (Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in Queen's College, Belfast), Mr. Starkie (Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland), and Mr. Wilfrid Ward. Four out of the twelve are Irishmen, and of these three are Roman Catholics. The Commission is to inquire into "the present condition of the higher general and technical education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if any, are desirable in order to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish people."

ETHICS OF LABELLING.—It has been argued that it is not ethical for a doctor to place his name on the labels of medicine supplied to his patients. In connection with the *New York Medical Record* tells the following story:—A physician attended a funeral the other day, and after the burial services were over he, with a number of people, strolled among the graves of the coloured population in a portion of the cemetery laid off for them. He noticed that the children's graves were decorated with almost anything and everything—a little chair, a broken top, and numberless toys that the departed pickaninny had possessed while living. Over one little grave the people lingered, and a variety of vials and boxes freshly labelled—"Take one teaspoonful every two hours till relieved," "Take one powder every three hours till quiet"—attracted their attention. What was the doctor's consternation to see his own name on every label.

POLYSYLLABIC WORMS.—The *Freeman's Journal* thus refers to the work of the new President of the Chemical Society:—

Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., of Trinity College, Dublin, is the first Irishman who has become the President of the Chemical Society in London. He has to cross to London to take the chair at all its meetings, so he must have nearly as much of the Irish Channel as the Lord Chancellor, who was wittily termed the Lord Channel-Sailor. But he has compensations which are not to be found in Downing Street. Thus, at the last meeting of the Chemical Society, the amiable professor was welcomed to London by two budding chemists, who read a paper entitled "Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane," of which the last number of the scientific periodical *Nature* prints the following succinct summary, viz.:—"Trimethylketobicyclopentanedicarboxylic acid, when digested with potash, yields the lactone of trimethylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acid, the anhydride of which is converted into the anhydride of a stereoisomeric acid by distillation. Ethyldimethyldicarboxytrimethylenemalonate is similarly hydrolysed by potash giving the lactones of two isomeric dimethylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acids." Just fancy that, now, as an antidote to seasickness! But those who have attended Professor Reynolds's lectures on Organic Chemistry can alone appreciate the greedy joy with which his tongue tackles a polysyllabic worm of that description. Dr. Reynolds can be relied on by all patriotic Irishmen to maintain the credit of his countrymen in any word-building conflict that these Londoners can challenge him to.

COUNTER-PRESCRIBING.—It will be remembered that Mr. Samuel Hogg, Belfast, wrote to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in regard to the practice of counter-prescribing. In consequence a resolution was passed that the Council did not recognise counter-prescribing, and asking for the assistance of the members in putting it down if it existed. Mr. Hogg has been in communication with the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* (an American journal) as to the question asked by Mr. Wells, "What is counter-prescribing?" Mr. Hogg does not answer the question, but admits a difficulty which he thinks would be got over by the exercise of a little robust common sense on the pharmacists' part. As to stopping counter-prescribing, Mr. Hogg says: "It has been suggested to me in a letter I recently received from a local brother pharmacist that a combination of chemists opposed to counter-prescribing be formed in each city or town, which would undertake to stop the evil. The doctors would then know whom to send their prescriptions to. If such a club were formed I am sure there are many who would gladly join and give aid. I, for one, would with pleasure help in any scheme that would ameliorate what is becoming a rather serious matter for the pharmacist who wishes to cultivate the good will of the physician by attending strictly to the business which belongs to him, and for which he has received special training."

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EXAMINATIONS.

All Examinations are held during the months of January, April, July, and October—viz.:

The Preliminary Examinations on the **FIRST TUESDAYS.**

The Pharmaceutical License Examinations on the **SECOND WEDNESDAYS** and following days.

The Pharmaceutical Assistants Examinations on the **SECOND MONDAYS.**

The Registered Druggist Examinations on the **SECOND TUESDAYS.**

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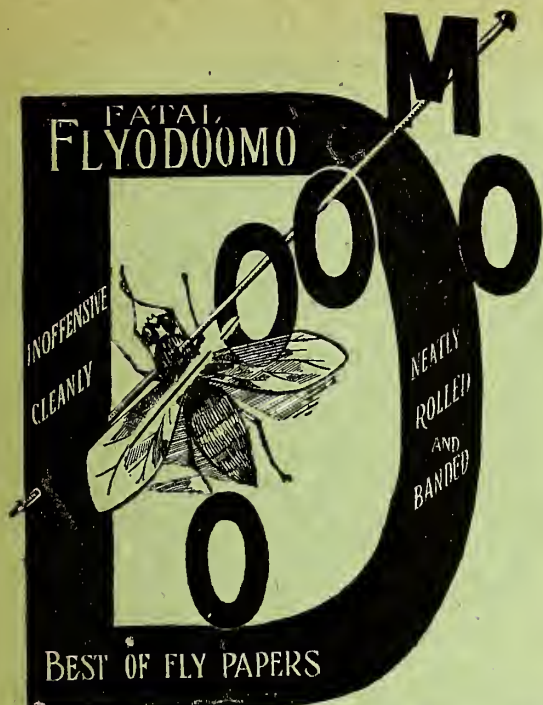
The Botany and Materia Medica School is under the direction of Mr. J. N. LAIRD, B.A., Large Gold Medallist and Sen. Mod. T.C.D., and Mr. J. S. ASHE, M.P.S.I., Medallist and Prizeman in Materia Medica, R.C.S.I., &c., &c.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than sending them singly by post. We make such insets in the C. & D. notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 27, 1901) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance in designing or arranging insets.

A New Book.

WE have reprinted our DIARY monograph, "Opening a Pharmacy" in book form, uniform as to binding with the "Art of Dispensing." The price is 1s. net, or 1s. 1d. post free. It is a most useful book for those who contemplate starting in business as chemists and druggists.

Summary.

THIS number is the first of Volume LIX.

THE latest store-prices are given on p. 3.

MINCING LANE BUSINESS is stagnant this week (p. 33).

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, alias Macintyre, has been committed for trial (p. 3).

IT is proposed to form an Australian Chamber of Commerce in London (p. 2).

MR. ALAN H. WARE has been appointed resident dispenser at the Exeter dispensary (p. 2).

WE REPORT a goodly number of outings of wholesale firms and others held during the past week (p. 27).

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS managers have declined to reconsider the salaries of their dispensers (p. 2).

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland did not turn up in sufficient numbers to form a quorum (p. 5).

MESSRS. A. N. HURST (Manchester) and B. Collitt (Gainsborough) have won this year's Bell Scholarships (p. 11).

WE DEAL EDITORIALY with the dispensing of poisons *à propos* of a case in the High Court afterwards referred to (p. 20).

THE LATEST ARRANGEMENTS in regard to the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Dublin are stated on p. 21.

MR. T. MABEN's proposals for the modification of the Preliminary examination seem worthy of consideration (p. 13).

THE GROCERS' FEDERATION has met at Brighton this week. The Council of the body has its eye on the Pharmacy Bill (p. 3).

MR. PETER BOA has been re-elected Chairman of the North British Branch, and Mr. William Doig, of Dundee, Vice-Chairman (p. 13).

A BIRMINGHAM tincture-of-benzoin case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts awaits an analysis by the Government chemists (p. 24).

THE APPRENTICESHIP-QUESTION is troubling French pharmacists, and Professor Louis Planchon's views on the matter will be found on p. 7.

A LOCAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has been held at Cambridge, and the Pharmacy Bill and local organisation were discussed (p. 12).

THE COMPANY OF DRUGGISTS AT TULLAMORE who were prosecuted under the Pharmacy Act have now been fined 1s. by the local magistrates (p. 5).

MR. MARSHALL'S PATENT FOR FLY-REELS has been declared by the Court of Appeal to be infringed by the maker of the "Chameleon" flycatcher (p. 24).

SEVERAL DENTISTS state their reasons on p. 30 for considering that it is legal for dentists without diploma to call themselves dental-surgeons or surgeon-dentists.

SEVERAL scientific matters of general interest were discussed at the last meeting of the Chemical Society, which is reported on p. 15. They include a note on new constituents in oil of lemon.

MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & Co. LEICESTER (LIMITED) have submitted to a perpetual injunction in the infringement action brought against them by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (p. 23).

THE APOTHECARIES-TITLE QUESTION is discussed in our Correspondence columns by two L.S.A.'s, who maintain that they may legally call themselves "physician and surgeon" (p. 30). We also comment upon the subject on p. 19.

MR. A. C. WOOTTON gave a straight talk to the Chemists' Assistants' Union on Wednesday evening regarding the objects of the Union. Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Albert Cooper also spoke, and the committee submitted annual reports (p. 29).

IN THE ANGER DIVORCE SUIT Mrs. Anger alleged cruelty against her husband because he prescribed ergot for her. The prescription was dispensed by Day's Southern Drug Company, at Bonnemouth, and an assistant has attended the High Court with the prescription-books. An interesting examination resulted, which is reported on p. 22.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had routine business to transact on Wednesday, but there was some trouble in regard to a suggestion by Dr. Symes that the Minor should be divided by by-law; and Mr. Taylor had a motion to amend the minutes dealing with Mr. Glyn-Jones's "improper" motion, which he withdrew, but there was a breezy discussion (p. 10).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. A. L. Thompon has been appointed chemist and druggist to the Dover Town Council.

Mr. A. C. Kay, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dover, has been incapacitated from business as the result of a cycle accident.

A grocer at Tonbridge was fined 1*l.* and 12*s.* costs for selling olive oil which the analyst certified to consist of 60 parts of olive oil and 40 parts of petroleum.

In the early hours of Tuesday, July 2, the establishment of Mr. Weddell, chemist, Colchester, received a visit from a burglar, who cleared out the till, in which he found about 4*l.*

Last week a Walsall man named Betts, otherwise Baker, was sent to goal for a month for embezzling a sum of money belonging to Mr. W. H. Nichols, chemist and druggist, Horseley Fields.

Messrs. John Whitfield & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, 113 Westboro', have received official notification of the issue of a Royal warrant appointing them chemists to his Majesty the King at Scarborough.

At the Cardiff Police Court on Saturday, Richard Careless, in the employ of Messrs. Oscar & Elliott, mineral-water manufacturers, was fined 10*s.* and costs for working at a machine without wearing a face-guard.

At Guisbrough, on June 26, Mr. R. W. Fairburn, chemist and druggist, was fined 20*s.* and costs, at the instance of the Northumberland and Durham Bottling Exchange and Trade Protection Society (Limited), for having applied a false trade-description to three bottles of beer.

At Chelmsford on June 21 a Buttsbury farmer was fined 2*l.* and 1*l.* 2*s.* costs for laying grain steeped in strychnine, by which twenty-nine birds were killed. In another case a farm-bailiff and a farmer residing at Good Easter were fined 3*l.* 15*s.* and 3*l.* 1*s.* respectively for laying meat and meal containing phosphorus.

At an inquest held at West Hartlepool on June 29, on the body of a married woman named Wilson, who had died after miscarriage, it was alleged that the woman, before she died, had made a statement to the effect that a herbalist named Carter had used instruments and given her medicine to procure abortion. The inquiry was adjourned.

A South of England chemist who has got hold of "seven good things" and tells the public in an effective manner all about them, says of one:—"This (like all —'s specialities) has been too often proved, to be other than what it is said to be,—'A GOOD THING!' and thoroughly reliable." A keen eye should quickly detect what is wrong there.

News was received on Monday, July 1, of the death under very painful circumstances of Mr. James Greenwood Cannan (Wm. Cannan, Limited, dry-soap manufacturers and dry-salters, Bradford). Mr. Cannan, who had been in Ireland a few days on business, was expected to leave Belfast for home on Saturday last, but on Sunday night his body was found in the sea off the coast of Antrim. It is thought that he accidentally fell overboard in Belfast Lough without attracting attention, and had been carried out to sea by the outgoing tide. Mr. Cannan was 42 years of age.

M.A.B. Dispensers.

At a meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District held on June 29 a letter was read from Mr. W. T. Evans, dispenser at the fever hospital, Stockwell, forwarding a communication signed by himself and dispensers at the Park Hospital, Western Hospital, Eastern Hospital, Northern Hospital, North-Eastern Hospital, Gore Farm Hospital, and the Fountain Hospital, thanking the managers for the increase of salary recently granted to them, but stating that they could not help feeling that 120*l.* per annum was in-

adequate, even with the emoluments of dinner and tea daily, when considered as a final maximum salary, seeing that dispensers of Metropolitan Poor-law infirmaries, whose hours of duty and emoluments were practically the same as theirs, were in most cases paid higher salaries, with the possibility of ultimately obtaining a maximum salary of 180*l.* per annum. Mr. Scovell moved "That the recent increase in the salary assigned to the office of dispenser in the hospital services having been granted after a full consideration of the question, the managers are not prepared to reopen the matter." Mr. Jackson Hunt seconded the motion. Mr. Lile said he was sorry Mr. Scovell had taken up the attitude he had in the matter, and had not consented to the question going back to the committee for the purpose of its being considered. The question had created a very lengthy discussion, and by a very narrow majority the increase was given, but it was given principally on the statement of Professor Smith, a statement which was not accurate. He was sorry Professor Smith was not present, for he challenged the statement he had made that the dispensers were in the same position as the assistant medical officers under the Board. It was no such thing. He felt that for men who had to undergo examinations for the position of dispenser the salary assigned was not adequate. Mr. Scovell's motion was agreed to by a large majority.

A Dispenser Appointed.

On June 29 a special court of the Governors of the Exeter Dispensary was held to appoint a resident dispenser in the place of the late Mr. R. V. Turner. Mr. H. Burch stated that 126 applications had been received for the post, and out of these the General Committee had selected three—viz., William Duff (33), chemist and druggist, for the last eleven years dispenser at the London County Asylum, Banstead; Henry Percy Knowles (35), chemist and druggist, for the last six years dispenser at the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield; and Alan H. Ware (30), pharmaceutical chemist, for the last six years on the staff of the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter, as lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry, botany, pharmacy, and materia medica. The committee recommended Mr. Ware for the appointment, and this was agreed to. Another recommendation that Mrs. Turner be paid her late husband's salary up to Lady-day next (about 170*l.*) in consideration of Mr. Turner's valuable services during the past thirty-five years, was carried, with only one dissident. A vote of thanks was passed to the assistant dispenser (Mr. Arthur Sayer) for services rendered.

Australian Chamber of Commerce.

A movement is on foot to establish an Australian Chamber of Commerce in London to provide a thorough representation of all matters affecting British merchants engaged in the Australasian trade. The Chamber would form a ready means of meeting and discussing commercial problems, and of taking effective joint action thereon. It would also offer suggestions to Government departments, and seek redress from existing anomalies in shipping, railways, income-tax of Australasian joint-stock companies, registration of firms, merchandise marks, commercial treaties and tariffs, post-office regulations, the extension of facilities for the distribution of Australasian produce in Europe, and many matters incidental to such an important and growing trade. Among the objects it would have would be, in conjunction with the Australasian Chambers of Commerce, to seek the maintenance, extension, prestige, and profitable working of British Australasian trade, and to collect statistics and information from authentic sources abroad, and distribute them among its members, as well as the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and Australasia. The hearty support of the various Agents-General has been given to the scheme, and the London Chamber of Commerce has placed its offices at the service of the organising committee.

Society of Arts.

At the annual general meeting last week it was reported that the membership of the Society was 3,281, including 26 institutions. A committee of the Society has, during the past year, investigated and determined the causes which produce decay in modern leather book-bindings, and recommends a method of manufacture which ought to be free

from the usual defects. Over 15,000 candidates entered for the Society's annual examinations, the results of which are now in course of issue. Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., was elected President of the Society, in succession to the King, who resigned on his accession. Amongst the members of the Council re-elected were Mr. Michael Carteighe, F.C.S., and Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.

The annual *conversazione* of the Society was held on Friday night, June 28, in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society at Regent's Park. About 3,000 guests attended. The gardens were very prettily illuminated by numerous variegated fairy-lamps and Oriental lanterns, and on the west lawn, in a marquee brilliantly lighted with the new oil-lights, was a special exhibition of choice growing and cut roses. There was an open-air play, which the favoured of the company saw. Selections of music were performed by the band of the Grenadier Guards, the string band of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Criterion Handbell Ringers and Glee Singers. It was a most enjoyable function, thanks largely to the fine weather.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Nominations for the election of ten members as representatives of the retail trade on the P.A.T.A. Executive Council will be received up to July 10. The retiring members of Council are Messrs. F. Andrews (Lancaster Gate, W.), W. R. Barnes (Plaistow, E.), C. J. G. Bunker (Great Dover Street, S.E.), A. Cooper (Gloucester Road, S.W.), T. P. Garrett (Newport, Mon.), James Hessel (Highgate Road, N.), W. Jones (Tewkesbury), S. N. Pickard (Ossett, Yorks), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), and T. Nicholls (Hackney, N.E.). They are eligible for re-election.

Grocers in Council.

The annual meeting of the Federation of Grocers' Associations has been held in Brighton this week. The Federation is a live body, and presented a satisfactory annual report, from which we gather the following summary of year's work:—

General Purposes and other committee meetings—	
number of days occupied	20
Associations affiliated (an increase of 25)	101
Charges incidental to sugar-duty reduced by 50 per cent. at least, and by the reduction and the prevention of litigation an estimated saving effected to the trade of	£5,000
Disputes in trade questions settled by friendly intervention or by arbitration	128
Other questions of trade dealt with	58
New associations formed	38
Associations visited	31
Legal cases successfully taken up	3
Witnesses heard before Parliamentary Committees on trade matters	7
Cash raised for funds, about	£1,000
Benevolent fund of	£9,368
An annual income of £400 with six pensioners	
Workmen's Compensation Act and other insurances effected, nearly	1,000

The Federation's income for the year was just 733*l.*, and it pays the Secretary only 165*l.* a year. The success of the Federation appears to be due largely to the fact that the income is spent upon matters of direct interest to the grocery-trade, nothing being wasted on enterprising publications. The Executive looks well after legislation, and anent pharmacy laws says: "As proposals for the amendment of these laws have been suggested, the Parliamentary Committee are carefully watching whatever steps may be taken in this direction, in order that there may be no extension of that monopoly which has been set up. They regret very much the inclusion of carbolic acid in the list of scheduled poisons that can only be sold by one trade, and will oppose efforts to further extend the list, which is not necessary for the safety of human life, whilst it puts an unfair restriction on legitimate trade." A Bill to make early closing of shops compulsory has also been drafted by the Council, although some of the members are opposed to legislation on this subject. This week's meeting has been quite like a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Monday afternoon, with Tuesday and Wednesday, was devoted to "Conference meetings," and there was much sociality. On Wednesday evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton

gave a reception and garden-party to the visitors, and on Thursday afternoon the Mazawattee Tea Company took them (delegates and ladies) to the Devil's Dyke.

Store-prices.

In the price-list of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) for July, Solazzi liquorice (finest juice) at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and quassine (an insecticide) at 5*d.* per lb., have been added to stock. The price of the large-size Sparklet bottle with stopper has been reduced from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; the large-size Sparklet bottle with toggle cork has likewise been reduced from 10*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; while St. Jacobs Oil, which was formerly 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle, is now 2*s.*

The July circular of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) contains the following changes in prices:—

Advanced.—Kutnow's effervescent Carlsbad powder, 2*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; sweet spirit of nitre, 4*s.* per pint bottle; Houbigant's poudre peau d'Espagne, 3*s.* 10*d.* per box; earthenware bed-pans, slipper with lid, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

Additions.—Antiaknea, 2*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 11*d.* per bottle; Antikito cream, 2*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Selama (a natural mineral water), 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle; Vibrona, 3*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Vampire fly-catcher, 8*d.* per dozen; Vita Ore, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Taylor's cimolite cream, 9½*d.* per tube.

Birmingham Notes.

Someone has taken the hint given in these notes, for an advertisement appears in local dailies "for bottles of all kinds."

In the window of a chemist's shop in the Arcade is a large display of tins of effervescent-magnesia citrate, which seems a more sensible method of packing this than the old form of bottle and boxwood cork.

Messrs. Magor's shop in the Moseley Road, which formerly belonged to Mr. Newton, is now unoccupied, and the hearts of the chemists in Moseley Road are gladdened by a much-needed reduction in numbers.

Alfred William Walters, a Birmingham grocer, was, on June 28, fined 40*s.* and costs for selling butter which contained 59 gr. of boric acid per lb. Defendant was advised to get a warranty in future, so that the authorities would be able to proceed against the wholesaler.

The carbonate-of-soda case reminds one of an incident which happened some time ago in Brum. A photographic friend wanted carbonate of soda, and was supplied with the bicarbonate, and in the result the chemist was mulcted in small damages for the evils attending the misunderstanding.

Mr. John White (of Na₂CO₃ fame) hails from Birmingham. He was formerly assistant analyst in the laboratory of Dr. A. B. Hill, whence he became analyst to the county authorities of Derby, at which town he resides.

Victoria University.

The threatened secession by Liverpool University College from the Victoria University came before the University Court on June 29, and a committee was appointed to watch events and to report, "in the event of an application for a University charter being made by University College, Liverpool, what action, if any, should be taken by the Court of the University, and that the authorities of University College be requested to keep the committee informed of any steps which they may propose to take in the matter." At the subsequent meeting for the conferring of degrees Messrs. Vaughan Cornish, David Smiles Jerdan (Owens), and Arthur Walsh Titherley (Univ.) were capped as Doctors of Science, and the medal on technological chemistry was awarded to Edward Rushton Needham (Owens). The Liverpool University College Council on Wednesday resolved to go on with the project for independence.

Bogus-order Charges.

Frederick Williams, alias Archibald Geo. Macintyre (32), refusing his address, again appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court on July 2. We chronicled his former appearance in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (page 1033). He was now further charged with forging and uttering on May 14 an order to Messrs. Wm. Sutton & Co., wholesale druggists, 76 Chiswell Street, for the delivery of

goods, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and also with obtaining a gross of Beecham's pills and other articles by means of the forged order. Also, at the instance of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, of Southwark, London, for having uttered forged orders and also for having fraudulently obtained (as far back as March 6, 1900) goods to the value of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which order was in the first instance transmitted to the prosecutors by telephone as purporting to come from Messrs. Valentine & Co., of Southwark, who were subscribers to the telephone system and who had a ledger account with Wright, Layman & Umney. The prisoner, in sending for the goods about half an hour after the telephone message was despatched, sent a written confirmation of the order, which turned out to have been both printed and written fraudulently. The prisoner was also charged for having uttered in the name of Mr. D. P. Roberts, chemist and druggist, North End, Croydon, a forged order for 300 oz. of sulphate of quinine, value 21*l.*, and which quinine he obtained from the prosecutors on May 10, 1901.

Detective-sergeant Davis said when the prisoner was arrested he had in his possession about twenty blank order-forms similar to those used by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited).

Detective-sergeant Kemp, the next witness, said for some months past he had been making investigations regarding the presentation of forged orders to druggists in London. After the last hearing of the case he told the prisoner there would be two other charges preferred against him—one being for obtaining goods from his late employers—Wright, Layman & Umney—by means of a forged order purporting to come from Valentine's, then of Tooley Street. Witness showed the prisoner the order, and Williams did not deny that the writing was his, but told witness that though Mr. Umney had dismissed him, he had forgiven him since. In reference to another charge, the prisoner said, "It is quite right. Do your best for me. I am not the only one in it; there are several." Ludwig Naumann gave evidence showing that the order purporting to come from Mr. Valentine was for drugs to the value of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The order was presented by an old man.

Mr. Valentine, colonial-produce agent, Wellington Chambers, London Bridge, said the order was similar to the form used by his firm, but was not his. Evidence was given by Frederick Lock showing that goods to the value of about 21*l.* were obtained from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney by means of an order purporting to come from Mr. D. P. Roberts, chemist, of Croydon. Thomas Mahoney proved that a bogus order, purporting to come from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, was presented to Messrs. Wm. Sutton & Co., and goods to the value of 8*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* were supplied on the faith of it.

Mr. Charles Umney, the managing director of Wright, Layman & Umney, said the prisoner was employed by his company from August 6, 1898, to May 12, 1899, in the name of Macintyre. He was summarily dismissed. The orders produced and purported to be drawn by his firm were not on the firm's proper order-forms. Mr. Bros committed the accused for trial at the Central Criminal Court on July 22.

In last week's report we inadvertently passed a *lapsus calami*, in which the hair-brushes in Messrs. Kent's order were described as tooth-brushes.

Obstruction.

At the Isle of Wight County Sessions on June 22, John Thos. Withers, chemist and druggist, manager of the Ventnor branch of the Timothy White Company's business, was summoned for obstructing the pavement by unpacking a large case outside the shop. Defendant, who said he was away from the shop on the day in question, pleaded that it was impossible to take the case through the shop. There was no cellar, and the local authority would not give permission for one to be provided. A fine of 1*s.* and 9*s.* costs was imposed.

A Course of Acids.

At an inquest held last week at Longton, Staffs, on the body of Florence Henrietta Burton (15), it was stated that the girl for some time past had been in the habit of drinking large quantities of vinegar mixed with salt and eating lemons with the idea of making herself look "pale and

nice." Dr. Howells, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said the cause of death was heart-disease resulting from deceased's habits. The girl's practice of taking large quantities of vinegar, salt, and lemons would disorganise the whole system, upset digestion, and cause the person to be half-starved, though apparently well nourished. The Coroner: Why do girls do these things? Dr. Howells: To make them pale and interesting-looking. They like to look transparent. Death from natural causes was the verdict.

Good Teeth Unnecessary.

At a meeting of Brackley Board of Guardians on June 27, Colonel Preston, local Government inspector, suggested that the teeth of the children in the workhouse should be seen to at stated intervals by a competent dentist. One Guardian complained that the proposal would result in toothbrushes and tooth-powder being provided. Besides, he argued, no member of the Board had such a dental inspection. The Board are to consider the matter.

Wilful Damage.

Thomas Downes, a burly labourer, was alleged to have got drunk on Saturday night last, and, lurching against the shop window of Mr. S. G. H. Long, chemist, Lower Clapton Road, appeared to resent the contact, for, according to a witness, he violently dug his right elbow into the window, and did damage to the extent of 4*l.* 10*s.* He was given into custody by Mr. Alexander Butler, chemist, and charged at North London Police Court on Monday, July 1. The prisoner said it was an accident; but the Magistrate thought it stupidly wilful, and fined him 20*s.*, with 4*l.* 10*s.*, the damage, or a month's imprisonment.

A Human Disinfectant.

A young man summoned to the North London Police Court on Monday for a paternity order said he could not afford to pay much. The Magistrate (Mr. Cecil Chapman): What is he by profession? The Complainant: A disinfectant. The Magistrate: A what? The Complainant: A disinfectant. (Laughter.) Mr. Chapman: I do not understand you. Defendant explained that he worked at a disinfectant-manufactory at Lea Bridge, and was ordered to pay 4*s.* a week.

Cricket.

Boots's C.C. (Sheffield) v. Atkinson's C.C.—This match was played on June 27, and the former team won by four wickets. Scores: Boots's, 54 for six wickets; Atkinson's, 53. For the winners Greenfield took five wickets for 10 runs, and performed the hat trick, taking a fourth wicket with the following ball.

Boot's Athletic-club Meeting.

On June 29 Boot's Athletic Club, Nottingham, held their sixth annual athletic meeting. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance a record one. The Club President (Mr. Jesse Boot) and Mrs. Boot, Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, and Dr. E. T. Pritchard were amongst the spectators. The club members are well known in Midland athletic circles, and racing throughout was of a high order, some of the finishes being particularly close. The following are the results:—200 Yards: Streets (owes 16 yards), 1; Whitby (6 yards), 2; Knott (15 yards), 3; won on post. 100 Yards: Elliott (1½ yard), 1; Buxton (6½ yards), 2; Hancock (9 yards), 3; won by a yard. 100 Yards Hurdles: Elliott, 1; Elsy, 2; Weightman, 3. One Mile: Varney (10 yards), 1; Haines (130 yards), 2; Elsy (35 yards), 3. The half-mile and mile bicycle-races were won from scratch by S. E. Gunn. Other items were football-race, obstacle-race, sack-race, tug-of-war, girls' egg-and-spoon race, and Dad's Derby (pick-a-back race). The two last-named were novelties. The girls' race brought out sixty-four entries, and the race was a very pretty sight. A comic cricket-match was not the least amusing item of the afternoon. At the conclusion of the programme the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Jesse Boot. It is anticipated that the sports will be as great a success financially as in other respects.

Fire.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night, June 29, a fire broke out at the shop of Mr. Edward Edwards, chemist

and druggist, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff, but, fortunately, it was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Stealing from Chemists.

At Hull, on June 27, Lucy Ann Ness was fined 40s. and costs for stealing five bottles of perfume, four bottles of extract of herbs, and other articles from Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, wholesale druggists, Hull.

At Grimsby Police Court on June 25, a lad named Robert Frith was ordered to be detained for one day and to receive six strokes with the birch rod for stealing a bottle of sweets from the shop of Mr. A. S. Brown, chemist and druggist, Victoria Street, Grimsby.

Three Watford lads, named Sidney Garton, Ernest Cox, and Stanley Appleton, were charged on June 25 with the theft of six packets of Wembley lemonade-powder from the pharmacy of Mr. Ernest Sidney Stone, chemist and druggist, Watford. Garton was ordered to receive three strokes with the birch rod, and the others six strokes each.

The Week's Poisonings.

Nine fatalities from poisons are reported since last week, and in every case but one a scheduled poison was used. In two instances vermin-killer was taken; in one case at Stepney, where a woman was said to have taken the poison in mistake for liquorice-powder. The Coroner (Mr. Wynne E. Baxter), at the inquest on the body, doubted the tale of a mistake, pointing out that liquorice-powder is yellowish-brown in colour, while vermin-killer is dark-blue.—A Hayward's Heath clergyman is supposed to have poisoned himself with strychnine, and a Grimsby woman took chloroform-and-belladonna liniment to end her troubles.—A Stowmarket manufacturer was found dead with an empty bottle, labelled "Cyanide of potassium," near the body; and a Newark man drank the contents of a stout-bottle, containing a pint of "Quibell's Infallible Disinfectant," and died ten minutes afterwards.—At an inquest held at Chadderton on June 24 respecting the death of a young woman named Thomas, who took a dose of carbolic acid, Mr. Edwin Walters, chemist and druggist, Barker Street, Oldham, who was called as a witness, said the bottle (produced) was filled by him, but he did not remember selling it to the deceased. In reply to the Coroner, Mr. Walters said it was not necessary for the purchaser of the acid to sign the poison-register.—At Workson an inquiry on June 29, relative to the death of a hawker who died from the effects of oxalic-acid poisoning, revealed the fact that the deceased purchased 2 oz. of the poison at the Workson branch of Boots (Limited). Arthur J. Chambers, manager of the shop, said he labelled the packets "Poison," but, being busy, he did not ask the deceased any questions as to the purpose for which he required it. Moreover, large quantities of the acid were used for cleaning-purposes, and it was commonly sold. The law did not require any signature for it, and it was not included under Schedule I of the Poisons Act. In reply to the Coroner, he expressed the opinion that it ought to be so scheduled. The Coroner (Dr. Westbrook) concurred, saying that as oxalic acid was a deadly poison he thought it would be policy for the vendor to question customers before selling it, but Mr. Chambers had quite complied with the law. The jury, in returning a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane, asked the Coroner if he would communicate with the Home Office suggesting that oxalic acid be placed on Part I. of the Poisons Schedule. The Coroner said he would not do that, but if the jury liked he would write to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, whom he knew; and the jury acquiesced in his doing so.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The monthly meeting of the Council was convened for Wednesday, July 3, at the Society's House, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock there was not a

quorum. The members who did attend were the President (Mr. Beggs), the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), and Messrs. W. F. Wells, Kelly, and Brown. Before the members who attended separated, the President said it was a shame that, when they had a Council of twenty-one members, they could not get a quorum for the transaction of business.

Business Change.

Mr. John Kissane, pharmaceutical chemist, is opening a new pharmacy at 22 Main Street, Tipperary. Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, are doing the shop-fitting.

A Shop-fitting Question.

An action came on at the Cavan Trinity Sessions in which a claim was made for damages to a house by the removal of a quantity of fixtures. The shop was formerly in the possession of Mr. Robert Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, Cavan, one of the three defendants, and the fixtures were sold by auction. A question of the right of the defendants to remove the fixtures was involved, but eventually the Judge gave a decree for 3*l.* for damage to the plaster and walls.

Personal.

Mr. William Hayes, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has consented to act as director of the newly-floated limited liability company of J. C. Parkes & Co., ironmongers, Coombe, Dublin.

Mrs. Downes, widow of the late President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been elected an annuitant of the Victoria Jubilee Masonic Fund. Mrs. Downes polled double the number of votes necessary for her election, and topped the list of candidates by a large majority.

The Evergreen Tullamore Case.

At the last Tullamore (King's co.) Petty Sessions, before Mr. J. W. Telaragan, R.M. (in the chair), Dr. Moorhead, J.P., Mr. Jas. Hayes, J.P., and Mr. James Sullivan, J.P., the last act in the Tullamore pharmacy drama was enacted, when a summons was heard at the suit of Sergeant Lawlor against Messrs. P. & H. Egan, general merchants, in that town. It will be remembered that, first, an assistant named Delaney was prosecuted for selling corrosive sublimate to the sergeant, he (Delaney) not being qualified to do so. The Bench dismissed that summons, but, on a case being stated, the Superior Court held that the Magistrates ought to have convicted; and, when the case was sent back to the Petty Sessions Court, Delaney was fined. Then the merchants were proceeded against for the unlicensed sale of poisons, and the Magistrates held that a company could not be proceeded against; but the Court of Appeal, before whom the matter was argued, decided *contra*, and hence the Magistrates came now to re-hear the case against Messrs. Egan. After the ruling of the Superior Court, the Bench had no alternative but to impose a fine, once the sale of poisons was proved; but the Chairman said that, as the firm had been registered up till 1897 (when Mr. Patrick Egan died), and the subsequent neglect to be registered had been an oversight, the fine would only be 1*s.* and the costs of court.

Hugh Moore & Alexanders (Limited).

On July 1 a general meeting of the shareholders of Hugh Moore & Alexanders (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, the Linen Hall, was held at Bolton Street, Dublin, Mr. W. J. McNeight (Chairman) presiding. There was a small attendance. The Chairman referred to the disappointing result of the year's trading, and expressed the directors' keen regret at the unsatisfactory figures shown. It was not proposed to pay any dividend on the ordinary shares, but the interim dividend of 5 per cent. in December last would give an equivalent for the year of 2½ per cent. The year had been a most unprofitable one in some branches of the trade. The falling-off was in the gross profits, but there had been an increase in the sales, expenses were reduced, and bad debts at a minimum. The taking over of the perfumery-trade of Fred Lewis & Co. added to the decrease, and unless there was a good result from the working of that branch the name, recipes, and plant would be transferred from Fleet Street to Linen Hall. The report was adopted, and Messrs. Goodbody and Robinson were re-elected directors.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Golf Club.

The Dick challenge medal for June was won by Mr. G. A. Gray.

Dearth of Qualified Men.

The recent dispensership at the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, has been advertised, but after the lapse of a week there have been no applications.

Business Changes.

Mr. M. Gilmour, chemist and druggist, presently dispenser at the Victoria Infirmary, Langside, Glasgow, has purchased the business carried on by Dr. Forrester, Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

Mr. William Wallace, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, has assumed Mr. David Watson, chemist and druggist, 41 Sinclair Drive, Langside, as a partner. Mr. Watson continues to carry on the Langside business in his own name as a separate concern.

The business of Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 285 Duke Street, Glasgow, of which the late Mr. John Rodman was the proprietor, has been sold to Mr. Joseph Boyle, for twenty years manager to the firm, who will carry on the business on his own account under the same name.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The sixth (and final) round of the hole-and-hole competition, in which forty members took part, was played over the Braids on July 1, the finalists being Mr. James Finlay (scratch) and Mr. H. D. Alexander (plus 1 hole), the result being in favour of the former by 5 up and 4 to go. Mr. Finlay accordingly becomes the first holder of the "Connell-Smith Putter," and receives the accompanying gold charm, while the runner-up receives one dozen balls.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The second botanical excursion of the season took place on Friday, June 28. The party left Waverley Station by 8.15 P.M. train for Inveresk, and nearly half an hour was most profitably spent on the railway-embankment, which was found to be very rich in interesting specimens, in excellent condition for study. The party then proceeded by the banks of the River Esk to Musselburgh, and returned to town by train at 10.15 P.M. Mr. W. B. Cowie conducted the excursion.

Chemists' Evening Drive.

On Friday evening, June 28, the chemists, assistants, and apprentices of Dumfries and Maxwelltown and their friends had a very enjoyable drive. The charabancs left Dumfries about 7.30, the route being *via* the picturesque and interesting district of Newabbey, Lotus Loch, and Beeswing. A halt was made at Sweetheart Abbey, and the company entered the grounds and inspected the old and historic ruins. Here also refreshments were supplied, and Mr. W. Aitken managed to get a splendid group-photo. After spending a pleasant hour, the drive home *via* Lotus Loch and Beeswing was commenced. Mr. J. Bell added to the "merriment" of the drive by selections on his bagpipes. The Committee who organised and successfully carried out the evening trip were Messrs. R. B. O. Allan (Secretary), Aitken, Bell, Rayne, Thomson, Watson and Young.

At Marylebone Police Court on July 3 Wm. Thompson Watt (28), described as a chemist, but not on the Register, was charged before Mr. Curtis-Bennett with wilfully damaging a clock and lamp to the extent of 10s., belonging to Rose Burnett; also with living wholly or in part on that young woman's improper earnings. According to his own statements to a police-inspector, the prisoner, a Scotchman, had been in good employment at different chemists' in the metropolis up to last March. Prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A MONUMENT TO CHEVREUL is being erected at the Paris Museum of Natural History, and will be unveiled on July 11.

THE SYPHILIS MICROBE.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine held last Tuesday considerable interest was aroused by a paper that was read giving details of an important discovery made by Drs. Louis Jullien and Justin de Lisle, which they claim will revolutionise the therapeutics of syphilitic maladies. They state that they have succeeded in isolating the microbe of this terrible disease.

THE PHARMACISTS' IODINE COMPANY, or, to give it the full title, "The Co-operative Society of Pharmacists for the Manufacture of Iodine and its Derivatives," will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, July 25 next, at 2 P.M., at the Town Hall of the First Arrondissement, Paris. The business will comprise (1) the report of the committee; (2) passing of the balance-sheet; (3) election of new members on the committee.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF MEDICAMENTS.—A Co-operative Society of Trignac (Loire-Inférieure) was in 1898, at the Saint-Nazaire Court, condemned for having sold medicaments to persons other than its members. It was declared at the same time that sale to members could not be prohibited, the judgment being confirmed by the Rennes Court. An appeal was entered, and the Civil Chamber of the Court of Appeal has just annulled the decree of the Rennes Court. The decree, which is referred back to the Court of Angers, clearly shows that a co-operative society cannot be treated as a group of individuals purchasing medicaments in common, and afterwards sharing them at net prices, the reason being that the society constitutes, in the eyes of the law, a civil person distinct in its members, which buys for itself, and which, when selling goods to its members, transmits to them the property in these objects. The Court of Angers will rehear the case, and in all probability give a decision in accordance with the views of the Court of Appeal.

THE LABEL ERROR.—The error on the part of a pharmacist's assistant in putting wrong labels on bottles of medicine, which led to the death of a child in Paris last week, has called forth a letter in the daily newspapers from seven pharmacists in business in the locality in which the accident occurred. They say that precise details are given of the poisoning-case in question, as well as names, except that of the pharmacist, and protest that the accident has alarmed their families and friends, apart from prejudicing their business, and, at their request, the leading newspapers publish the names of the seven. It may be explained that this unusual course has evidently been followed for the reason that in France any newspaper publishing the name of the proprietor of the pharmacy where the mistake took place would be liable to prosecution, under the libel law, for causing prejudice to his trade. But if there are eight pharmacists in a locality, and seven protest that they are not incriminated, the public is materially assisted in discovering the culprit.

A COLONIAL GARDEN AT PARIS.—Do Englishmen appreciate Kew? What is certain is that foreigners envy them their superb botanical garden. The Dalhem Gardens at Potsdam are probably known to German tourists, and an interesting brochure about the Kolozsvár Gardens (Hungarian University) was distributed to the members at the Paris 1900 Botanical Congress. The Paris Jardin des Plantes is a small, starved affair. The Colonial Garden at Nogent-sur-Marne, near Paris, is a new and interesting experiment by the French Government. M. Dybowski, the superintendent, is an African explorer and an ex-director of agriculture in Tunis. Many interesting studies and experiments are carried out in his pleasant leafy gardens, near the Bois de Vincennes. Naturally there is a laboratory, to which any explorer from the French colonies has only to submit his specimens and a scientific analysis will be made gratis. The results may be exploited by the explorer, and the Garden does not interfere with his commercial rights. As a consequence of this, it is

reported that two kinds of wood from the Congo were shown at the 1900 Exhibition, and examined by the laboratory. From these a new perfume is now made, which, if properly pushed and advertised, may be worth a fortune. We have Congo soap: why not Congo perfume?

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.—Professor Louis Planchon contributes to the last number of the *Bulletin de la Federation du Sud Est* a very interesting and exhaustive report of his views on pharmaceutical apprenticeship (*stage*). The report is to be discussed by the Federation at the meeting in Corsica from September 5 to 10. Professor Planchon holds a chair at Montpellier School of Pharmacy, and is a nephew of the late Gustave Planchon, head of the Paris School and son of the well-known Emile Planchon, of Montpellier; figure sympathetic, blond beard, kindly eyes behind his spectacles, short, sturdy, affable and courteous, and generally popular. The first time I saw him was in his laboratory at Montpellier, working in his shirt-sleeves, for it was hot, as it often is at Montpellier, and the official working-hours were over. He was busy on his collection of Herault plants for the Montpellier Exhibition. It was afterwards burnt in the disastrous fire at the exhibition. I look upon him as a man who will be, like his uncle, not perhaps a world-wide known *savant*, but one of those men who are prophets in their own country, and who rise to high places without creating envy, on account of their thorough *bonhomie*. His propositions in regard to apprenticeship are: (1) To reduce *stage* to one year; (2) to increase *seolarité* (curriculum) to four years (last year for practical work); and (3) the year's *stage* to follow the four years' *seolarité*, and to conclude with a professional examination.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MR. W. C. GOWANS, chemist and druggist, of the Colombo Apothecaries' Company, is in hospital with a sharp attack of fever.

NEW HOMŒOPATHIC STANDARDS.—The German Apotheker-Verein have completed the German Homœopathic Pharmacopœia which they undertook to compile. It was published on July 1.

SULPHUR IN VENEZUELA.—The American Consul at Puerto Cabello says that the company known as the "German Venezuelan Sulphur Company," which was floated in Germany, with a capital of 2,000,000m., for the purpose of exploiting the immense sulphur-deposits situated near Carupano, in Venezuela, is actively at work setting up the aerial cable by which the sulphur will be carried from the mine to the port, a distance of about 18 kilometres (11.18 miles). The landing-wharf is finished, and the managers only await the termination of the wire-rope railroad to begin loading on a large scale.

TROUBLE ABOUT CORKS.—The Excise department of the Russian Ministry of Finance, which has charge of the alcohol monopoly, has of late been having trouble with the cork-manufacturers. The latter attempted to form a trust against the Government in order to compel it to pay exorbitant prices. This attempt failed; but the department determined, in order to avoid similar recurrences, to open a cork-factory of its own. The yearly consumption of the Excise department is about six billions of corks, says the American Consul-General at St. Petersburg; the Government intends for the present to produce two billions.

HYGIENIC EXPOSITIONS AT CARLSBAD AND OSTEND.—A general exhibition of articles of hygiene, of the sick room, of food and drink, and also of those pertaining to the entertainment and comfort of the travelling public will be opened at Carlsbad on August 10.—A similar exposition will also be opened at Ostend in August, which will embrace ambulances, marine hospitals, installations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases by sea, hygiene of naval transports, disinfection of premises, of boats, of residue of every kind, destruction of parasites, special pharmacies, medicine-cases, articles for dressing wounds, remedies for sea-sickness, natural and artificial mineral waters, artificial foods, peptones, meat-powders, &c.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

NATAL.—There is very little news by the incoming mail. The Natal winter has now set in, and cough and cold remedies are in request.

DISPENSERS and medical men are being advertised for in the Natal papers to fill positions at the refugee camps in the Transvaal. The rate of payment for dispensers is 10s. per diem and rations.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. E. Forth, chemist and druggist, Durban, has left that port with his wife for a trip home. Mr. Forth was at one time the Hon. Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

JOHANNESBURG CHEMISTS by a proclamation in the *Official Gazette* of June 6 are now permitted to import small quantities of drugs and chemical requisites. It is now optional with merchants to pay Customs dues at the coast or in Johannesburg.

RAND NEWS.—Johannesburg remains very quiet. Mr. Dukes left for Natal on June 7 after paying a visit under military permit. Most of the chemists' shops are now open, and trade in consequence is very bad, the population being still small in numbers. The shops of Messrs. A. S. Smith, Alderton & Co., Rennie, Scruby, Harris, A. Kidd and A. S. Way are still closed.

TRADE ITEMS.—Messrs. A. E. Linley & Co., of Simons-town, are opening another pharmacy in that town. All the fittings and supplies have been shipped from London.—The premises occupied, among others, by the firm trading as Alex. Cleghorn, Hout Street, Cape Town, are to be pulled down to make room for a fine new block. The Hout Street pharmacy will then be able to fall into line with some of its neighbours.

NATAL GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.—Mr. E. Nevill, F.I.C., the Government chemist for the colony, in his report for the year 1900, states that in the Excise division twelve samples of methylated spirit, and twenty-two of wood and mineral naphthas have been examined. In the toxicological division five cases of suspected poisoning have been investigated, and six instances of poisoning by roots. The report is absolutely bare of details.

NEW TRADE-MARKS.—The Terrabona Tea Company (Limited), Bishopsgate, E.C., will apply to the Registrar of Deeds for the Cape Colony on July 21 to register in their name the word "Terrabona" as a trade-mark in Classes 42 and 43, which cover "substances used as food" and "fermented liquors" respectively.—The word "Erbaishe" as a trade-mark has been applied for under Class 3 (patent medicines) by G. Shaw.

HOFFMAN'S DROPPELS.—A Polish Jew chemist named Cahn, trading in a low part of Johannesburg called the Malay Camp, has been fined 20l. for selling Hoffman's Droppels, or spt. æther. co. and methylated spirit, to the natives by the quart bottle. The droppels, as the name implies, are supposed to be used in drops, and are a household remedy amongst the Boers, being taken for nearly every minor complaint, but especially for "maag zeer"—i.e., stomach-ache. The authorities are very strict as to the sale of spirits to natives, and prosecuted. There was no defence in the action as to the sale, but an appeal is entered on certain exceptions taken by the advocate for the defendant.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.—The Kaffir labourers at Port Elizabeth have gone on strike. They object to inoculation, and cannot be brought to recognise the virtues of the Haffkine prophylactic. Dr. Gregory, acting medical officer of health for the colony, in company with Professor Simpson, proceeded to Algoa Bay, just previous to the departure of the last mail from the Cape, in connection with the outbreak, and it is thought that the presence of these two Government officials will do something towards securing the confidence of the labourers. There is certainly some sense in the native view, as they think the whites, if they have all the faith they profess, might set an example by themselves submitting to inoculation.

American Notes.

THE TARIFF WAR.—In view of the imposition of the American tariff to Russian petroleum, the Russian Minister of Finance has applied the advanced rates of duty to rosin, turpentine, and other products of the South Atlantic States. This has called forth a strong protest from the Savannah Board of Trade, as Russia is one of the best rosin-customers of the United States, and to lose its trade, it is said, would mean great financial loss to the naval stores market.

THRIVING.—The annual meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society was held in that city on June 7, when the Secretary reported a net gain of sixty members during the past year. The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Professor Marston T. Bogert; Vice-President, Mr. Darand Woodman; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor J. A. Mathews; Executive Committee, Messrs. P. C. McIlhenny, T. O. Stearns, and Professor E. H. Miller; delegates to the Scientific Alliance, Messrs. W. McMurtrie, M. T. Bogert, and H. C. Sherman.

SERUM JETSAM.—A wooden case containing 600 centimetres of Dr. J. Sanarelli's yellow-fever serum, cast up on the beach at Monmouth, N.J., on June 4, was found by a fisherman who carried it to Mr. G. C. McKesson (of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, N. York), whose summer home is close by. The serum was packed by the firm of Garrou, Malherde & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, where Dr. Sanarelli lives, but how it happened to be floating in the open sea is a mystery. Mr. McKesson examined the case and found the goods intact, although the bottles bore the date August 5, 1899. The case contained twenty-four boxes, each holding twenty-four bottles of serum. The bottles are capped with rubber and securely sealed.

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-third annual meeting of this Association was held at Buffalo on June 4 and three succeeding days. The business-sessions were principally taken up with the President's address and reports of various committees. Perhaps the most interesting of these reports was that of the Committee on a proposal to memorialise the life and work of Professor William Procter, jun., "the father of American pharmacy," who died twenty-seven years ago. The Committee came to the conclusion that the best memorial to the late professor would be the establishment of a national research-laboratory at Washington, failing that, a pharmaceutical scholarship for graduate-work in pharmacy at one of the leading American universities. Should both these schemes be found impracticable, an annual Procter medal or prize is suggested to be bestowed by the American Pharmaceutical Association. A thoughtful paper by Mr. Joseph Helfman, of Detroit, on "The Abuses of Proprietary-right in Pharmacy" evoked considerable favourable discussion. Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of Buffalo, was elected President for the ensuing year.

East Indian News.

AN ACID FACTORY is about to be established at Wellingborough in connection with the cordite-factory now under construction there. The motive-power will be derived from the Kratin falls.

DISINFECTANTS IN MUSSOORIE.—To meet the extraordinary demand for disinfectants for use in the plague-infected areas in Mussoorie, it is proposed to establish a central dépôt for the storage and supply of disinfectants.

ALLEGED MURDER BY TWO PLANTERS.—A very grave case against two European planters is now under inquiry before the Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, in the Travancore State. The story of the prosecution's witnesses is that the two planters, Messrs. McGavan and Baillie, soundly belaboured a groom, with a view to extorting a confession of a theft, of which they suspected him. The groom, not having made the desired confession, was then tied to a tree, where he was found dead the next morning. The planters, it is alleged, then buried the corpse and said nothing about the

occurrence; but the widow of the groom gave information to the authorities, and the planters are now in custody on a charge of murder.

IODINE TERCHLORIDE IN PLAGUE.—Mr. T. K. Gajjar, of the Techno-chemical laboratory, Girgaum, has communicated to the *Times of India* particulars in regard to the utility of iodine terchloride in the treatment of plague. In Girgaum and Pydhowni 1,414 patients were treated during the first three months of this year, and of these only 147 died. He does not, however, guarantee all the cases to have been genuine plague, and our contemporary remarks that iodine terchloride has also been tried as a remedy at several of the plague-hospitals in Bombay, and it cannot be said that the results support Mr. Gajjar's contentions. During the first four months of the present year 260 cases were treated with iodine terchloride at the hospitals, and there were only 69 recoveries. The disparity between Mr. Gajjar's results and those observed at the Bombay hospitals makes it obvious that further demonstration is necessary before iodine terchloride can be accepted as an efficient agent for the treatment of plague. [Particulars about iodine terchloride will be found in "The Art of Dispensing," page 417. It has been used as an antiseptic in 1-in-1,000 solution. Mr. Gajjar speaks of liq. iodi terchlorid.—EDITOR.]

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 2s., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 5, 1901.)

"AQUAZONE" (no claim for "Aqua"); for chemical substances. By the Wednesfield Chemical Syndicate (Limited), Rookery Street, Wednesfield. 237,470.

"DR. ENOCH'S LIQUEUR IRONOL" (essential particular "Ironol"); for medicine. By Hans Hoff, 29 New Bridge Street, E.C. 237,485.

"KILEXA"; for ointment. By Elizabeth M. Pincham, 57 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W. 237,507.

"CELENE"; for chemical substances. By Rosa Griffin, 7 Mandeville Place, W. 237,763.

"FAREFACINE"; for toilet articles in Class 48. By R. W. Fairfax, 480 Barking Road, Plaistow, Essex. 237,682.

"MARATI"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By J. Travers & Sons (Limited), 119 Cannon Street, E.C. 237,791.

TRIANGULAR device; for glass bottles and jars in Class 15. By G. V. De Luca & Co., 6 and 7 Long Lane, London, E.C. 237,642.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 12, 1901.)

"PANBROOK"; for a patent medicine. By D. Jenkins, Rosenville, Johannesburg. 237,250.

Portrait and name "Joseph Henry Sleath"; for chemical substances. By E. W. Sleath & Co., Tenerife Street, Manchester. 235,948.

"ANTITHERMOLINE" (no claim for "Antithermol"); for antiseptic poultice and surgical dressing. By G. W. Carnrick, Company, 64-66 Murray Street, New York. 237,258.

"LINEASE"; for medicine. By Stephen Moody, 27 Regent's Park Road, N.W. 237,270.

"OZOLENE," device and wording (no claim for "Ozo"); for an embrocation. By the Lion Eagle Manufacturing Company, 119 High Street, Brentford. 235,975.

"FUMELINE" (no claim for "Fume"); for whooping-cough cure. By W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 237,434.

"LAXORINES" (no claim for "Laxor") and "REODYNE" (no claim for "Dyne"); for articles in Class 3. By Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne. 237,530, 237,981.

"EPSINE"; all goods in Class 3. By Penn, Hopewell & Co., 95-97 Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester. 237,651.

Festivities.

ANOTHER JUBILEE AT MAW'S.

Why have they so successful been,
Why always 'scaped disasters?
Because the Firm have always seen
That Maws had thoughtful Masters.

The members of the firm and staff of Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons and their friends assembled in the big hall of the St. George's Restaurant, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on July 1, at a smoking-concert and presentation-ceremony in honour of the chief of the counting-house, Mr. Thomas Masters, who completed his fifty years of service with the firm on the previous Saturday. This is the fifth jubilee-celebration amongst the employés of S. Maw, Son & Sons within the last few years. Mr. Mowbray T. Maw presided, and he was supported by Dr. Maw and Messrs. Chas. Martin (vice-chair), Carter, T. C. Martin, Hopkins, Hoole, Dickson, Hilton, Edwards, Whiteman, Glaisyer, Jones, Wilshaw, Banks, Ford, Coombs, Denton, and Gould. There was an excellent programme provided by Mr. Gould and stewards, and the various performers were received in excellent vein by a large audience. Just prior to the interval the Chairman, on behalf of his fellow-members of the staff, presented Mr. Masters with a handsome gold watch and chain. In handing the gift to the recipient, Mr. Maw, speaking with much feeling, said the occasion was one for sincerest reflection and congratulation. (Applause.) To use a phrase from a branch of sport very dear to the heart of Mr. Masters and his own, he had played a faultless innings, marred by no



MR. THOMAS MASTERS.

chances, spoiled by no mistakes, and he was still not out. (Loud applause.) The past half-century had been one teeming with events, and had witnessed enormous development in trade, in which their firm had not been left behind. Mr. Masters had not only witnessed that growth, but he had assisted towards it. (Applause.) By his devotion to work and his loyalty to his employers he had endeared himself to them; and by his kindheartedness and geniality of temperament he had endeared himself to every one of his fellow-workers. (Loud applause.) Speaking for his father and brothers, they as a firm thanked Mr. Masters for his devoted services and splendid loyalty, and, above all, for his kind and ever-ready assistance. (Loud applause.) The guest was then toasted, with musical honours. Mr. Masters thanked them for the honour conferred upon him. He was pleased to think that he was the fifth who had served the firm fifty years. Following the five were two who had served nearly forty-five years, between twenty and thirty who had been with the firm over thirty years, and forty who had served over twenty years. (Applause.) He valued very highly indeed the splendid gift; but what he valued most of all was a very kind letter he had that morning received from Mr. Charles Maw. (Loud applause.) The firm had accompanied that with a very handsome cheque, and he thanked them most sincerely for all their kindness to him, now and in the past. (Loud applause.) The programme was then proceeded with, and conviviality and good-fellowship reigned till a late hour.

WHITECROSSERS IN THE HOLBORN.

Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, of Whitecross Street, E.C., gave their annual stocktaking dinner to their clerks and warehouse assistants in the Princes Saloon, Holborn Restaurant, on June 29. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Gray, who was supported by Mr. G. Hodgkinson (town

representative). After a sumptuous meal, the remainder of the evening was devoted to the joys of a smoking-concert, to which Messrs. Gray, Lewis, Jerrett, Todd, Maylin, Coupland, Watkins, and Gibbons contributed. The toasts proposed during the evening were those of "The Firm" (for whom Mr. J. S. Ward responded), the "Travellers," "Warehouse," and "Counting-house," which were replied to by Mr. E. J. Allen, Mr. Chapman, and Messrs. Gray and Lewis, respectively.

THE WARRIOR'S WELCOME.

On June 28 many of the employés of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, assembled at the Stork Hotel, to welcome home Corporal Pugh, of the Imperial Yeomanry, who had just returned from South Africa. Mr. J. H. Evans, chief of the Laboratory Department, presided. After an excellent dinner, a splendid musical programme was rendered by Messrs. A. R. Field, R. F. Ellams, S. Rowse, J. Holden, and W. Rowland, the patriotic element largely predominating. The Chairman congratulated Corporal Pugh on his return safe and sound, notwithstanding the perils he had passed through. The guest of the evening, in responding, dealt with his adventures in South Africa and the hardships endured by the soldiers, concluding by an appreciation of the firm for their kindness to his family while he was on foreign service. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding, and to Mr. George McLoughlin—to the latter for the very creditable manner in which he had made all the arrangements. The National Anthem brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

Personalities.

MR. T. WILLIAMSON, chemist and druggist, The Cross Oswestry, has been appointed Secretary to the Oswestry Provident Dispensary.

MR. A. BELLAIRS, peppermint-distiller, Crowland, has been returned to the School Board for the ensuing triennial term, being placed at the top of the poll.

MR. HARRY MAINWARING HALLSWORTH, of Oldham, who has just graduated B.Sc. at the Victoria University, commenced his career as apprentice to Mr. John Wild, chemist, Oxford Street, Manchester.

BROTHER THOMAS TICKLE, consulting chemist and public analyst, of Exeter, and a member of the Galen Lodge 2,394 of Freemasons, has been unanimously elected a member of St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 39, Exeter.

MESSRS. EVANS, SONS & CO., Liverpool, intimate that their senior representative, Mr. John Blyton, retired from their service "after ably and faithfully working for them in various departments in their warehouse and office and on the road for over forty-six years."

MR. JOHN IRWIN SCOTT, who in 1898 obtained first place in the Bell's Scholarship examination, but who, being debarred from taking it up by the regulations, elected to go to Merton College, Oxford, instead, where he had already won an open exhibition, has just been placed in the first-class honours division in chemistry by the examiners of the Honour School of Natural Science of Oxford University. Mr. Scott served his apprenticeship with Mr. Wyatt, of Bootle.

MR. HENRY P. THOMPSON (son of Mr. John Thompson), who has for fourteen years been with Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, terminated his engagement with the firm at the end of June, and has taken premises at 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., where he has commenced business on his own account as Henry P. Thompson & Co. Mr. Thompson, whose experience in druggists' sundries business includes a tour of the United States and Canada and a lengthy sojourn in Australasia, is securing agencies for European and American manufacturers of druggists' sundries and allied goods, and will shortly make a tour in the United States and Canada to complete his negotiations with the firms there whom he will represent in London. During his absence Mr. Hunter Graham will have charge of the office at 93 Aldersgate Street. On his return Mr. Thompson will communicate fuller particulars of his intentions to his friends in the trade at home and abroad.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE meeting of the Council on Wednesday bade fair to be entirely one of routine, but just before the close an instructive discussion took place. It appears that Mr. Taylor, who had a motion down for expunging the reference to Mr. Glyn-Jones's historic "improper motion" from the minutes, was induced at the last moment to withdraw it. Mr. Glyn-Jones then wanted to know whether the President would exercise his right and allow someone else to put the same or a similar motion. The President's refusal caused a discussion as to the reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Taylor's motion and on the duties of a chairman. The President listened, but told the speakers that discussion was out of order as there was no motion before the Council. From the tone of the meeting it seems probable that the last has not been heard of the matter. The other subjects dealt with were grants of 95% from the Benevolent Fund and the awarding of the School prizes, Jacob Bell Scholarships, and herbarium prize. Reference was also made by Dr. Symes and Mr. Wootton to the advisability of the By-law Committee drafting a by-law enabling the Minor examination to be divided. The President said the Privy Council had told them they could not do that by by-law, but Mr. Wootton doubted whether the President had correctly interpreted what the Privy Council said years ago in reference to a question of introducing a curriculum. The President, however, would not reply.

The monthly Council-meeting took place on July 3. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Park, Savory, Storror, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

The meeting began at 11.30 A.M. by the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, from which it seems that in reference to one of the cases in which proceedings were being taken for infringement of the Pharmacy Acts, a motion was proposed and seconded asking the solicitor to explain the circumstances under which a judgment-summons had been refused against a defendant in the Liverpool County Court, and the motion was negatived.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Some members and student-associates were elected, one person was restored to the register of chemists and druggists on payment of a fee of a guinea, and fourteen persons were restored to the membership of the Society.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was read, and showed balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	4,701	13	7
Benevolent Fund Account	491	19	4
Donation Account	5	5	0
Orphan Fund Account	276	16	3

and submitted for payment from the General Fund Account 1,460*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, and from the Benevolent Fund 74*l.* 11*s.* The payments were made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Journal	531	2	3
Law Expenses	115	11	2
Sundry Accounts	163	16	0
Current Expenses	650	0	0

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund having been taken in committee,

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that it be adopted, and that five grants of 13*l.* and one each of 15*l.*, 10*l.*, and 5*l.* be made to applicants, adding that every case which came before the committee was relieved.

The report was adopted.

The report of the

LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND HOUSE COMMITTEE

was then read. It was a colourless document dealing with the attendance at the Society's libraries and museums, and administrative matters relating to the superintendence of the school and house. The same committee, sitting as a research committee, received reports from Professors Collie and Greenish "on the progress of the investigations proceeding under their direction." A letter from the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council was read acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the second report on the investigation on the Pharmacopœia solubilities.

The reports were adopted.

The staff of the School of Pharmacy was then re-appointed, after which

Dr. SYMES brought up the subject of

DIVISION OF THE MINOR

by asking that the committee dealing with the by-laws be asked to draw up a clause providing for the division of the Minor. It was not a new question, he said; in fact, it was so old he was almost ashamed to bring it forward. It was, however, a convenient time, and he was convinced could be quite easily dealt with by by-law. He was aware that a clause in the Bill dealt with examination-matters, but the Bill was not likely to pass that Session. The committee might get legal advice, if necessary, on the question.

The PRESIDENT: The Privy Council has held that we have not power to deal with the matter by by-laws.

Dr. SYMES: Do you say so from your own personal knowledge?

The PRESIDENT said he knew what he had told the meeting to be correct.

Dr. SYMES: Then that settles the matter.

Mr. WOOTTON asked if the President referred to a reply the Privy Council gave in 1886, when it was proposed to establish a curriculum by by-laws. He knew the Council then told them that they could not allow a "condition precedent to examination to be created by by-law"; but he respectfully begged to say that that did not refer to division of the examination.

The PRESIDENT: I have no further answer to give.

[For convenience, we place here what was said on the same subject at a later stage of the meeting.]

Mr. WOOTTON: I beg to call the attention of the Council to the answer the President gave to my question about the Privy Council and the division of the Minor. I asked the question in a respectful manner, but could get no answer.

The PRESIDENT: You are distinctly out of order, and have no right to demand an answer.

Mr. WOOTTON: I do not complain of your refusal to answer my question, but wish to call the attention of the Council to your statement that the Privy Council say we cannot divide the examination. It is a matter of great importance if they have said so, either privately or publicly, and should be known. To my knowledge they have never said so publicly.

The PRESIDENT made no answer, but went on to the next business.

LOCAL MEETING.

The SECRETARY reported that a meeting of the chemists of Bedfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, was held at Cambridge on June 27, when Messrs. Corder, Hills, and Harrington attended as delegates from the Society.

Mr. HILLS said they were received in a most cordial manner. The attendance was not large, owing to the fact that it was market-day in several districts and that the fine weather induced many who could have come to remain outdoors. The meeting promised to advance the Pharmacy Bill in every possible manner.

Mr. CORDER remarked that the meeting was unanimous, but not quite representative owing to the causes referred to by Mr. Hills.

Mr. HARRINGTON said meetings of this kind were calculated to do the Society a lot of good. He (the speaker) had met many pharmacists he had not known before, and felt it an advantage to meet and exchange views.

The PRESIDENT said it was an advantage to the chemists of the district to get to know what the Pharmaceutical Society was doing.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The death of Mr. John Rodman, a Divisional secretary for Glasgow, had made it necessary to appoint a successor. The Executive suggested the name of Mr. G. A. Mitchell, and he was accordingly elected. It was also mentioned that Mr. Wm. King, Huddersfield, had retired from business, and was desirous of being relieved of the duties of divisional secretary.

The PRESIDENT said he had known Mr. King for a number of years, as his apprenticeship was spent in Huddersfield. He (Mr. King) had been in business a long time, and he hoped would enjoy his retirement for many years.

Mr. Thomas Duffin was appointed Divisional Secretary in place of Mr. King.

B.P.C. DELEGATES.

In response to a letter from the Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference the following members of the Council signified their willingness to act as delegates of the Society at the forthcoming meeting in Dublin:—The President, Vice-President, Mr. Cross, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Harrington, Dr. Symes, and Mr. Cooper. The Secretary was also instructed to attend.

The TREASURER said he was sorry not to be able to give in his name as a delegate. It was the first time for a number of years he had failed to attend the Conference. He was sorry not to have the prospect of going to Dublin, but he had to be home to sign cheques as Treasurer of the Society, and it was inconvenient to go and have to return so soon. He should write to the President of the Conference and tell him how greatly he regretted having to lose such a pleasant time and a welcome which was always Irish in its effusiveness and sincerity.

NORTH OF THE TWEED.

The SECRETARY said he had received the usual report from the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland as to the result of the election of the Executive Committee. The report gave the number of votes which each candidate received, and also mentioned that Mr. Peter Boa was elected Chairman and Mr. Doig Vice-Chairman of the committee.

The PRESIDENT said he was gratified to find Mr. Peter Boa re-elected to a position he had filled with such satisfaction not only to the pharmacists of Scotland, but of this country. A communication had also reached the Secretary from the Executive in regard to the Carnegie trust. It was a very important matter, and he trusted something could be done to make it an advantage to pharmacy.

MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES.

The report of the adjudicators of the Hanbury Memorial Fund was read, stating they had awarded the Hanbury gold medal to Dr. George Watt, Calcutta. The award was signed by the President of the Linnean Society, the President of the Chemical Society, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and Mr. Carteighe.

The report of the examiners for the Jacob Bell memorial scholarship and the Manchester scholarship was then read. The examinations for the former scholarship took place on June 18, there being thirteen candidates (eleven in London and two in Manchester). Two candidates obtained more than the minimum number of marks (267), and it was recommended that Mr. Alfred Norman Hurst (Manchester) and Mr. Bernard Collitt (Gainsborough) be awarded the scholarships. There were no entries for the Manchester scholarship. A resolution electing Mr. Hurst and Mr. Collitt Jacob Bell scholars was passed, and votes of thanks were awarded to the examiners.

The sessional report of the school professors was then read, and as a consequence the following medals and certificates were awarded:—

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, E. T. Neathercoat;

certificates of honour, Miss E. S. Hooper, H. S. Phillips, and R. A. Robinson.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, R. R. Bennett; certificates of honour, R. A. Robinson and H. S. Phillips.

Botany.—Bronze medal, R. R. Bennett; certificates of honour, J. S. Hills and A. G. C. Paterson.

Materia Medica.—Bronze medal, R. R. Bennett; certificates of honour, A. G. C. Paterson and H. S. Phillips.

Pharmacy.—Silver medal, E. T. Neathercoat.

Professor GREEN reported that two cabinets were sent in in competition for the herbarium prize. The one sent in by Mr. H. J. Griffiths, Cirencester, although small and composed of common flowers, was carefully mounted so as to show the characteristics of the flowers, and possessed considerable merit, so the professor recommended that it be awarded the bronze medal. The Council acquiesced.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The SECRETARY said he had received a letter from the Society's solicitor, which demanded immediate attention. The communication referred to the purchase of property at Shortlands, Kent, and it was proposed to make the transfer on Monday next. A resolution of the Council was passed authorising the seal of the Society to be affixed to the deed of covenant, subject to the President finding it correct, as there had been no time to read it.

A certificate for the Preliminary, which was not on the list of examinations authorised by the Council, was referred to the Board of Examiners for advice.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that he had had an interview with the official draughtsman at the Foreign Office, in reference to a Poisons Bill for the British Central Africa Protectorate. He (the President) had been able to make suggestions, and was pleased to inform the Council of the close relations of the Society and the Foreign Office.

The TREASURER: What is the Bill about?

The PRESIDENT: It refers to a poison-schedule.

The annual report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was received.

Mr. YOUNG asked if the President could tell them anything about the Poison Committee of the Privy Council.

The PRESIDENT said he had no information except that the Council acquiesced in the appointment of Mr. Martindale as representative of the Society.

THE "IMPROPER" MOTION AGAIN.

Mr. TAYLOR said he had on the agenda a motion that the reference to Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion as "improper" be erased from the minutes of April 3. He now wished to say he had placed the motion on the agenda in good faith and as a simple act of justice, but that since he had been in London an intimation had been given him to withdraw it. He withdrew it accordingly, but would not hold himself responsible for any result which might happen as a consequence of such withdrawal.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Is it open to anyone to move that or a similar motion?

The PRESIDENT: It is *not* open to anyone to move.

Mr. GLYN-JONES went on to say that according to By-law 2, Section vi., it was lawful for the Chairman to postpone a motion unless notice had been given. As nobody had come to that table unprepared for a discussion on Mr. Taylor's motion, he hoped the President would not regard it as one especially requiring notice, and allow it to be moved at that meeting.

The PRESIDENT: I don't quite understand. You say I have power to allow any motion to be moved without notice, but Mr. Taylor has withdrawn his motion, and there is nothing before the meeting.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I only ask whether you will permit someone to move this resolution.

The PRESIDENT: I shall not permit anyone to move it, as it has been withdrawn.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I move that the words which state that I proposed an improper motion be deleted from the minutes.

The PRESIDENT: You cannot move without notice.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: There was a distinct understanding at last meeting that either Mr. Carteighe or Mr. Taylor would move the deletion.

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me, I said the matter could not be dealt with except by notice of motion.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I withdrew my motion to add to last month's minutes the Vice-President's subsequent statement that the motion was not improper, which was perfectly in order, because I was given to understand that the matter would be dealt with by motion at this meeting.

The PRESIDENT: I cannot help that.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: It is a distinct injustice to me.

Mr. STORRAR: I rise to put a motion.

The PRESIDENT: There is nothing before us.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: It is not quite correct to say there must be notice of motion.

Mr. HILLS: I take it a person lets the President know what motion he is bringing on as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I should like to know what Mr. Taylor's mysterious intimation was, and whether it came from the Chair.

The PRESIDENT: I have made no mysterious intimations.

Mr. STORRAR said he wanted to understand the matter: he felt a mistake had been made somewhere. Mr. Glyn-Jones seemed to have been treated against the custom and standing orders. Rule 5 lays it down that "all motions shall be reduced into writing, signed by the mover, and delivered to the Secretary immediately upon being seconded." Now, it follows that if a motion has not been signed it does not become part of the business of the Council, and should not be put on the minutes. But, as a reference has been made to a motion on the minutes, it is only justice that the notice of motion should be given. He said this, without challenging the ruling of the Vice-President at the April meeting, simply in justice to Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Dr. SYMES said they ought to know what they were about. At present they were all at sea. Rule 3 of the Standing Orders said that "motions for which such notice shall be given shall have precedence over other motions." That certainly implied there were motions other than those for which notice had been given. He thought they ought to know definitely what they should do in the case of important matters coming up without there being time to give notice. Every member was entitled to due courtesy—

The PRESIDENT: Have I ever treated a member discourteously? (Cries of "Oh, no!")

Mr. HARRISON said the President had power by By-law 2, Section vi., to postpone a motion; but they always passed certain motions without notice. For instance, they had passed a motion appointing delegates to the Conference without, as far as he was aware, any evil consequences arising.

The PRESIDENT: That matter was down as correspondence.

Mr. HARRISON replied there was no reference to it on the agenda, and thought it was a pity to tie the hands of the councillors too tightly. It was a pity they did not insert the motion in the last minutes, as he wanted them to.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: What I ask I seek as a privilege, and for the sake of justice. Personally I can see no motive in postponing the discussion—it must come on some time. I may remind you that I have exercised considerable restraint about the subject-matter of my motion, and have avoided talking about it in public.

Mr. WOOTTON: Cannot we know what the reason is for suppressing this motion? Last month we all had the impression that to pass this motion would be the simplest way out of the difficulty. Cannot we have some explanation?

The PRESIDENT: There is nothing before the meeting, and although I have let you gentlemen talk on, it is all out of order.

Mr. GIFFORD: I should like to say—

Mr. HILLS: Chair! chair!

The PRESIDENT ruled Mr. Gifford out of order.

This ended the public business.

THE PHARMACY BILL AT CAMBRIDGE.

ON the afternoon of June 27, a conference of registered chemists of the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, to consider the new draft Pharmacy Bill, the scheme of local organisations, and other matters affecting the craft. Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., Divisional Secretary of the Society, presided, and the attendance included Messrs. W.

Hills (London), O. Corder (Norwich), and J. F. Harrington, members of the Council; R. Brenridge (Secretary), A. Dick, E. Saville Peck, M.A., J. Cooper (Sawston), H. F. Cook (Chesterton), J. H. Freeman (Newmarket), O. E. Clark (Bury St. Edmunds), H. Barton (St. Ives), Bernard S. Campkin (Hon. Secretary of the local Association), C. S. Addison, H. F. Parson, E. Mathers and Evans (Cambridge), and others.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, remarked that chemists had not been fairly treated by the Legislature. Had they been a more united body, they would probably have been able to submit to Parliament many points in such a way that they would have secured a more direct representation than they had at the present time. The only means of communication they had at present was the Pharmaceutical Council—a body which had undoubtedly done a good and substantial work for many years past. It was to be hoped that the result of the new scheme of local organisation, which had been put into operation in various parts of the country, would have a more direct effect upon the Council, and would take the shape of legislation. As to the draft Pharmacy Bill, he thought they would agree there was not the slightest chance of any legislation in that direction in the present Session; and some of them thought that the Bill might be re-amended in such a way as to make it more satisfactory to the chemists and country generally. There was one clause in the Bill which under no circumstances could be acceptable to registered and qualified chemists: so long as there was a clause acknowledging company-pharmacy in any shape or form, so long would it be unsatisfactory.

Mr. WALTER HILLS (London) said they had to deal with pharmaceutical matters as far as they could in a practical way. There was a political cry among some persons of "One man one vote." So no doubt from their point of view the ideal condition of pharmacy would be one man one shop—one man one shop carried on under one name, the name of a registered person. Did anyone think that ideal would be realised? Was the present trend of matters in that direction? It seemed to him it was quite in a contrary direction, and when they began to deal with these matters, and consider what was advisable to be done if there was any fresh legislation, they were met with difficulties of all kinds. They not only had so-called companies—limited companies which were largely financed by persons who had no direct interest in pharmacy—but they also found companies which were directed almost entirely by registered persons. They also had a large number of registered persons who found it convenient to have branch shops; and they also found a number of registered persons who had several shops, and possibly not in their own names. All these things they had had to consider in drafting the Bill. The House of Commons considered matters from the public point of view. If they could say there had been any great danger to the public, they had some grounds on which to appeal to Parliament. On the whole, he thought, the draft Bill might fairly receive the support of registered persons throughout the country; and unless it did receive that support, in his opinion, there was no chance of the Bill passing at all.

Mr. CORDER (Norwich) was strongly opposed to company-pharmacy. They were told years back that dispensing would come to chemists as a natural course. The prescriptions that came into the hands of the chemists were few and far between. They had educated the young men beyond the needs of the business, he was going to say, and the consequence was, instead of having an increased business, the business was more and more falling from them for the reason that stores and their kindred associations had taken the business that ought to have belonged to pharmacy. At Norwich in the last thirty years they had had an increase in population of 30 000, and the chemists in that time had only increased by two. It was this insidious disease which was gradually sapping the foundations, and taking not only the good name, but the bread which belonged properly to the educated man.

Mr. J. F. HARRINGTON also spoke. He remarked that if they wanted to make progress they must be prepared to make sacrifices.

Mr. SAVILLE PECK (Cambridge) considered that the Bill, as it stood, was about as much as they were likely to get. He was strongly in favour of the curriculum.

Mr. CLARK (Bury St. Edmunds) and Mr. H. F. COOK (Chesterton) also spoke in favour of the Bill, and it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. COOPER (Sawston), seconded by Mr. PECK, "That this meeting of chemists expresses its cordial sympathy and support with the principle of the draft Pharmacy Bill, and trusts the Council will use every means to secure its being passed into law."

Mr. BREMRIDGE then spoke ably on the subject of local organisation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bremridge said:—

The present scheme of local organisation was really the outcome of a conviction that pharmaceutical enthusiasm was more effectually inspired by personal intercourse than conveyed by written precepts. They were now applying business principles to the attainment of professional advancement. The secretary was becoming less and less an exponent of the art of the polite letter-writer, but was being converted by the scheme into a peripatetic officer, who was something of a hybrid of commercial traveller and ambassador. This conversion was a good thing, both for the official and for the registered persons with whom he came into contact, for five minutes' straight talk with a man was, in his experience, worth a month's correspondence. Individual character was a large factor in administrative matters, and one could not get at a man's characteristics, or appreciate his point of view, by playing a species of literary ping-pong with him through the post. The great drag upon the craft in the past had been the individual isolation of chemists and druggists. They did not seem to possess the gregarious instinct that makes for mutual protection. They had been somewhat apt to regard each brother practitioner rather as an enemy than as a fellow-craftsman, and continued aloofness bred deeper misunderstandings and more mutual distrust. Progress did not lie that way, for so long as personal jealousies were allowed to run riot, as they had done, the Society could do practically nothing for chemists, and chemists could do absolutely nothing for themselves. He recalled some words of Jacob Bell's as to intellectual improvement being better than disputation, remarking that if all their efforts were guided by that spirit the future of the pharmacists of Great Britain would not be a matter for gloomy foreboding. Local Associations could do—and did do—a valuable work in affording opportunities for meeting; but there was in many cases room for a fuller measure of interest in the Association's doings. It was one of the objects of the scheme to stimulate this local interest, for without it practical organisation was an impossibility. They did not want a paper organisation of associated indifference. Apathy was no less apathetic when it was incorporated, and it was much more pernicious. He appealed, therefore, for a more vigorous local life, more frequent meetings, more opportunities of knowing one another, and discussing (as informally as they liked) common difficulties and their remedies. It would not be a bad thing for two or three contiguous associations to have periodical grouped or associated meetings, supplemental to the Society's divisional meetings. In that way a tendency to uniform practice might be brought about, and a wider-spread feeling of *esprit de corps* engendered. Whatever local effort was made in this direction would have the support of headquarters, and he would at all times be pleased to place himself at the disposal of Associations needing information or advice.

The conference concluded with votes of thanks. The members were subsequently entertained at tea by the Chairman.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the new Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 28. Mr. Peter Boa, who presided, was unanimously re-elected Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Doig was elected Vice-Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the new members, Messrs. Dott and Maben, and, on his suggestion, a vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Ewing and Gilmour.

COMMITTEES.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the resident members of Executive, and Messrs. Spence and Storrar were appointed a General Purposes Committee.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Currie, Dott, Kerr, Storrar, Strachan, and Tocher were appointed a committee for the nomination of examiners.

It was agreed to remit to the General Purposes Committee to arrange for holding scientific meetings of the Society in Edinburgh on the third Wednesday of each month from November to April inclusive, one of the meetings to be held during the day, and the others in the evening.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Cowie, Currie,

Johnston, Kerr, Maben, McAdam, and Spence were elected delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Dublin.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

The meeting then considered the resolution of the annual meeting on this subject.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN was greatly in favour of the inquiry, and said it would be much to the credit of the Executive if they could make an effectual appeal to pharmacists in favour of a general reduction of hours. In Dundee an attempt to carry on evening-classes for pharmaceutical students had been frustrated because of the long hours of business.

A general discussion took place, in the course of which most of those who spoke expressed the opinion that the long hours were a serious hindrance, and that little could be done without legislative powers. The matter was ultimately remitted to the General Purposes Committee.

LOCAL ORGANISATION

was then considered, and it was remitted to the General Purposes Committee.

TWO JUBILEES.

The Executive agreed to remit to the General Purposes Committee to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to carry out, various suggestions which had been made with the view of suitably celebrating the jubilee of the North British Branch and the diamond jubilee of the Society, which coincide.

REGULATIONS FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. MABEN said there was a matter which he must bring under the notice of the Executive on behalf of those who had elected him—he meant the dearth of apprentices which was experienced all over Scotland. It might be that the long hours and poor prospects were in some places the cause of this, but he had information from all parts, North and South, as well as in the West, and from places where the hours were all right and the business fairly remunerative, showing that, in the opinion of the members generally, the excessive demands for the new Preliminary were to blame. He did not wish to lower the standard, but he would suggest a modification which would tend to give relief. In 1899 two out of every twenty-two boys leaving secondary schools in Scotland between 15 and 17 years of age had obtained such certificates as would enable them to register as pharmaceutical students without further examination. Their experience was that they did not get the smartest boys, and they must, therefore, draw their lads from the twenty without the necessary certificates rather than from the two with them. Most of the twenty possessed one or more leaving-certificates, and some had two, three, four, or five. Under the present regulations the boy possessing only some of the certificates must, in order to be registered, complete his six subjects by taking them in the University Medical Preliminary examination or take a new examination altogether, and pass the six subjects in it. Lads with four or five subjects might gladly take the University Preliminary for the sake of their future, particularly in view of the Carnegie Trust, but he was afraid that the boys who took advantage of the Trust would be lost to pharmacy altogether, which would be a good thing for the lads themselves, but a poor look-out for pharmacy. He would suggest that the leading certificates obtained at school should be accepted *pro tanto* as one part of the examination, and that the holder of these certificates should have permission to take the other part under any of the examining-boards recognised by the Society. This difficulty did not occur in England, because boys could take part of the Preceptors' examination before they left school, and complete the remainder under the same board afterwards. In Scotland boys who had left school could obtain no more leaving-certificates. What he proposed would not, he said, lower the standard below what was regarded as necessary by the Society, and it gave lads the option of several examining-boards instead of compelling them to take only one, as at present. He therefore moved "That a special committee be appointed to consider the regulations in connection with the registration of Scottish pharmaceutical students, and to report."

Mr. J. ANDERSON RUSSELL seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The committee appointed was as follows:—The Chairman, Messrs. Cowie, Dott, Maben, and Russell.

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. RUSSELL moved, Mr. CURRIE seconded, and it was agreed, that it be remitted to the General Purposes Committee to consider the question of having Standing Orders to regulate the procedure of the Executive, and to report to a subsequent meeting.

This was all the business.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

This examination commenced in London last week.

On Thursday, June 27, the candidates had practical chemistry, three pieces of work being given. The first was a qualitative analysis of a mixture which might contain three metals and three acids. The second was a gravimetric determination of copper in a mixture of copper and sodium sulphate, and the third involved the preparation of lead formate from a mixture of sodium formate and sodium sulphate.

Friday was devoted to botany and materia medica. Three questions were given in theoretical botany dealing with (1) the regulation of transpiration in plants; (2) the position and forms of sclerenchyma; and (3) an account of the leguminosae with a comparison of the sub-orders. The practical work comprised (1) identification of a seed and isolation of the embryo; (2) preparation of a transverse section of specimen supplied, and referring it to its group; (3) description of an angiosperm specimen, with floral diagram and formula.

In materia medica the questions given were (1) Tell what you know about veratrine, thymol, lactose, and gallic acid; also (2) terebene. As practical work candidates had to (1) prepare, describe, and sketch sections of two barks supplied; and (2) name commercial varieties of drugs amongst specimens given.

Saturday was devoted to the written papers in chemistry and physics. The chemistry questions were in two parts, and six had to be answered, at least two being taken from Part II. They were:—Part I. (1) Explanation required of why nitrogen peroxide and other named substances have lower vapour-densities at high than at low temperatures; (2) why do chloroform, benzaldehyde, and milk and certain aqueous solutions (*e.g.*, chlorine) change under ordinary conditions? (3) electrolytic preparations of metals on commercial scale; (4) name three metallic hydroxides soluble in aqueous KHO ; (5) uses of potassium ferrocyanide. Part II. (6) What is condensation in organic chemistry? (7) describe estimation of sucrose; (8) preparation and estimation of sweet spirit of nitre and (9) how to ascertain whether a distribution-product of benzene is ortho, meta, or para.

Six out of eight questions in physics had to be answered. They were (1) Relation between temperature and volume of a gas, with problem; (2) interference of light and Newton's rings; (3) capacity of a Leyden jar; (4) Faraday's law; (5) description of electric-current measurer; (6) why is cold produced in certain acts of solution? (7) specific heat, with problem; and (8) describe phenomenon of boiling, with example.

Births.

KENT.—On June 30, at Foiton Road, Gosport, the wife of Charles Edwin Kent, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

LAIDLAW.—At 27 Aylesbury Road, Swansea, on June 25, the wife of Mr. D. M. Laidlaw, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

DYAR—STEARNS.—At Christ Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., on June 18, by the Rev. Dr. William D. Maxon, Ralph Maynard Dyar, to Helen Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kimball Stearns.

O'CONNOR—QUICKE.—On June 19, at the parish church, Tullamore, by the Rev. Father Callery, P.P., assisted by the Rev. F. O'Connor, brother of the bridegroom, Thomas M. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., Athlone, to Kathleen, third daughter of Mr. Constantine Quicke, Tullamore.

PARK—WILSON.—On May 8, at the Glebe Presbyterian Church, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Rev. T. E. Clouston, D.D., assisted by the Rev. James Lamont, F.L.S., William Stewart

Park, L.P.S.I., late of Queen Street, Dublin, to Louisa Wilson, Aughrim Street, Dublin.

PATTISON—FROST.—On July 3, at Green Hill Wesleyan Chapel, Derby, by the Rev. W. J. Boote, Herbert George Pattison, chemist and druggist, Derby, second son of Mr. Henry Pattison, chemist, Orchard House, Shrewsbury, to Edith Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Frost, Findern Villas, Leopold Street, Derby.

PELL—KNIGHT.—On June 12, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon Hill, Alfred Pell, chemist and druggist, and general manager of Kemp & Co. (Limited), to Agnes Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. H. J. Knight, of Bombay.

SARGEANT—HEALD.—On July 1, at St. George's Church, Chorley, by the Rev. J. A. Pattinson, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Jelly, B.A., and the Rev. T. Shimwell, B.A., of Chorley, and the Rev. J. G. Love, M.A., of St. Saviour's, Leeds, F. Pilkington Sargeant, Principal of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Heald, of Chorley.

SMITH—VERNON HARCOURT.—On June 25, at St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, by the Rev. Canon Ainger and the Rev. J. W. Wynne-Jones, Nowell Charles Smith, eldest son of Horace Smith, Ivy Bank, Beckenham, to Cecil Violet, daughter of Augustus Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., F.C.S., Cowley Grange, Oxford.

TAYLOR—VARNEY.—At St. Mark's, Clerkenwell, on May 27, by the Rev. A. Given, M.A., Percy Frank Taylor (of the firm of F. H. Taylor & Sons, wholesale and export medical and photographic glass-measure manufacturers) to Harriet E., eldest daughter of Mr. W. Varney, of Clerkenwell.

Deaths.

ANDERSON.—At San Narciso, Laguimanoc, Philippine Islands, Mr. Alexander Anderson, pharmaceutical chemist, son of the late Mr. James Anderson, Hopeman, Morayshire.

BREW.—At Coney Croft, Hanley Castle, Malvern Wells, on June 26, Mr. John Archer Brew, chemist and druggist. Aged 62. Mr. Brew was formerly in Brighton, and for some time was manager of the Malvern Drug-stores.

COLE.—At Gloucester, on June 23, Mr. John Frederick Cole, chemist and druggist. Aged 35.

FIDLER.—At St. Helens, on June 26, as the result of an accident, Mr. F. W. Fidler, analytical chemist. Aged 43. Mr. Fidler began his commercial career in the laboratory at the chemical-works of Messrs. Lockwood & Leith, Boundary Road, St. Helens, and subsequently became manager of the Electro-chemical Company.

HALSEY.—On June 30, at the Homestead, Woodford Green, Mr. William Halsey. Aged 56. The deceased gentleman was formerly broker to the Hudson's Bay Company, and was well known to buyers of castorum.

KERR.—At Edinburgh, on June 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert McCammon Kerr, chemist and druggist, 30 Leith Street.

ROBINSON.—At Coventry, last week, Mr. William Leckie Robinson, of the firm of Robinson Brothers (Limited), chemical manufacturers, Spondon, West Bromwich, and Knottingley.

STEVENSON.—At Smallbridge, Rochdale, on June 23, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Stephen Stevenson, chemist. Aged 66.

WILD.—At Hyde, on June 2, Mr. Joseph Wild, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 71.

WILLIAMS.—At Williton, Somerset, on June 20, Mr. J. W. Williams, of J. W. Williams & Co., chemists and druggists, &c., Williton. Aged 80. For many years Mr. Williams had carried on business in Fore Street as grocer, draper, and ironmonger, and the fact that four of his brothers became doctors may have accounted for him adding a drug department to his business before the Pharmacy Act of 1858. He leaves one son, Dr. Walter Williams, and a daughter, who is the wife of the present manager of the business, Mr. W. H. Farrar.

Chemical Society.

THE last meeting of the 1901 session was held at Burlington House on Thursday, June 20, at 8 P.M., under the presidency of Professor Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S. The attendance was sparse to begin with, but the room gradually filled up in the course of the evening. After the preliminary proceedings, the President mentioned that Professor Sakurai, of Tokio, was present. The Professor was given a cordial greeting. The President also intimated that Professor H. E. Armstrong had consented to deliver the Frankland Memorial Lecture in October next. A very long list of papers now faced the Fellows, no fewer than twenty-five having been received up to the hour of the meeting; but the President's hint that the readers of papers should take up as little time as possible did not appear to be appreciated by Dr. D. S. Jerdan, who communicated the first one on

THE DIRECT UNION OF CARBON AND HYDROGEN.

This was the second part of a research by Dr. W. A. Bone and himself. In the first it was shown that carbon and hydrogen combine at 1,200° C., and the mixture of gases contains a saturated hydrocarbon. The mixture has now been thoroughly examined, and has been found to consist of about 90 per cent. of hydrogen, 8 to 9 per cent. of acetylene, 1.25 per cent. of methane, and 0.25 per cent. of ethane. Dr. Jerdan talked at length about the methods of analysis employed, showing slides of the apparatus; and it was 8.42 before he resumed his seat.

He was followed by Dr. Divers, who gave the gist of a paper on

AMMONIUM AND OTHER IMIDOSULPHITES,

by himself and Mr. M. Ogawa. When NH_3 and SO_2 combine there is formed, amongst other things, ammonium imido-sulphite, $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$, which at 34° C. is decomposed. The authors have obtained the pure salt by dissolving it out with 95-per-cent. alcohol and recrystallising from 90-per-cent. alcohol. They described the properties of this new salt, which occurs in micaceous white crystals. Dr. Divers then followed with a paper by himself and Mr. T. Haga on

NITRILOSULPHATES.

He said that this communication was really an appeal to teachers to take more interest in the compounds of NH_3 and SO_2 for lecture-illustration purposes; and he showed by equations that there are six of these compounds which illustrate valency as effectually as the oxides of nitrogen. He also called attention to the discovery of ammonium and potassium nitrilosulphates by Fremy in 1845, and paid a tribute to him for the careful work which he had done in regard to these salts. Dr. Divers and his colleague now described the sodium salt. The President joined in Dr. Diver's appreciation of Fremy, whom he had known when he was a young man.

At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1886, was introduced to the meeting, and signed the roll. Dr. Bone then communicated briefly a preliminary note on the

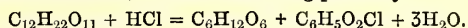
DECOMPOSITION OF HYDROCARBONS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES,

by Dr. Jerdan and himself—a branch of research in which they are threatened by anticipation in Germany. The authors, by passing gaseous hydrocarbons through a porcelain tube heated to 1,150° C., find that they are decomposed into their elements except in the case of methane, which, however, is itself decomposed to the extent of 97 per cent. Acetylene decomposes with great rapidity, lampblack being formed, and ultimately the only gas remaining is methane to the extent of 3 per cent. When methane is decomposed, gas-carbon and not lampblack is deposited.

Mr. H. J. H. Fenton communicated a note on

THE SUGARS FROM CELLULOSE.

This dealt with the action of dry hydrogen chloride on cellulose. Amongst the products of the reaction Mr. Fenton has found dextrose, the reaction being probably—



The author did not pretend that his observation was more than of theoretical importance, for is not glucose produced from rags and sawdust? but as Mr. Cross put it the conclusion fixes the C_{12} unit for cellulose. Chemists, said he, have been using the C_6 formula for convenience, which is not right.

Dr. M. O. Forster was next called upon to give the fourth part of his

STUDIES OF THE CAMPHANE SERIES,

and later on "The Halogen Derivatives of *p*-cymene from Substituted Nitrocamphanes." In beginning the first he rapidly showed how hydroxycamphane may be converted into benzoxybenzoylcamphane, whose hydrolytic product is an enol that is changed into a ketone by adding piperidine or exposing it to sunlight. On boiling with formic acid it yields benzoyl camphor, which, "though a camphor derivative, is of general interest," said Dr. Forster gravely. Someone in the far corner of the room was in a second or two so tickled by the remark that he infected the room to more than smiles. Dr. Forster was listened to cheerfully, and the second dose also went down easily. The night was now far spent, and Dr. J. N. Collie had a diminished audience when he rose to speak on the

DECOMPOSITION OF CARBON DIOXIDE

when submitted to an electric discharge at low pressures. This proved to be rather interesting. It has long been known that a carbon dioxide decomposes at ordinary pressure when sparked, but Professor Smithells has observed that at low pressures the decomposition is anomalous. Dr. Collie has looked into the matter, and found that when sparked at 5 mm. pressure in ten minutes as much as 70 per cent. of gas is decomposed into carbon monoxide and oxygen, but the amount of decomposition varies, and when the terminals become hot four-sixths of the decomposed gas is recomposed. This led Dr. Collie to speak rather obscurely of what goes on in plants when they assimilate carbon dioxide. Professor Smithells made a few remarks on the paper. Then Mr. H. E. Burgess was called upon to read a note on

TWO NEW SUBSTANCES IN LEMON OIL.

He had, however, left the meeting. We understand that in this paper, which is the result of work done in the laboratories of the London Essence Company, the author states that when from 3 to 4 litres of the terpenes obtained during the distillation of the lemon oil were well shaken in the cold with a 40-per-cent. solution of sodium metabisulphite, a small quantity of an aldehyde was liberated which was not citral. The factors given were:—Boiling-point, 80°–85° at 15 mm.; rotation, 0° 30'; and refractive index, 1.4314 at 20°. It has an odour resembling cocoanut oil. On shaking the aldehyde with hydrogen peroxide and caustic-soda solution it is at once polymerised into a solid form, which can be recrystallised from alcohol. It forms an oxime melting at 35° C. Apparently the same aldehyde exists in orange oil, but was not found in the terpenes as in the case of lemon oil. A crystalline substance was obtained by shaking together 1 litre each of acetone and lemon oil, and then adding about 200 c.c. of water, when it separates into two layers. The lower portion on standing for twenty-four hours showed small crystals in the globules of oil floating on the surface; these recrystallised from alcohol and ether melted at 145° C. The substance is sparingly soluble in alcohol, forming a blue fluorescent solution.

A ballot for the

ELECTION OF FELLOWS

was taken in the course of the evening, and all the candidates were elected. Amongst them were Mr. William Lowson, B.Sc., chemist and druggist, formerly of Bridlington Quay, now assistant analyst in the Government laboratory; Mr. Frank Oram, pharmaceutical chemist, Romsey; and Mr. James Whittle, chemist and druggist, Morpeth.

This was all the business.

The Art of Pharmacy.



Keeping an Open Shop.

"From and after the 31st day of December 1901 it shall be unlawful for any person or any company firm co-partnership or body of persons to keep any open shop or shops for the retailing dispensing or compounding of poisons or of medical prescriptions unless each shop shall be *bona fide* conducted by a registered person," &c.—*Pharmacy Bill*.

There has been concern expressed at the Pharmaceutical Society's local meetings as to what is an open shop. The above is the artist's idea of it.

Novelties.

A NEW HYPODERMIC CASE.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED) have placed on the market a new hypodermic case (3 inches by 2 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) of gunmetal, which contains seventeen tubes of moulded (not compressed) hypodermic tablets of different kinds, fixed in double row in a nickel stand. At one end of the case two needles are fixed, the points passing between the rows of tubes, and when wanted for use the needles are affixed to the stem of the syringe (which hangs at the side) and unscrewed. By this means the needles are protected from breaking, are always ready for use, and by simply removing the bottles containing the tablets the whole apparatus can be immersed in solution and sterilised or disinfected as desired.

COLONIAL MEDICINE-CHESTS.

At the recent Livingstone Exhibition Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester, exhibited a novel medicine-chest called the "Station Medicine-chest," which has been designed by Dr. Harford-Battersby (Principal of the Livingstone College) for the purpose of carrying a large supply of the medicines most in demand for treatment of natives or Europeans abroad. The medicines prescribed and the quantities included are as follows:—

Ten pounds Epsom salts, 11 lbs. boric-acid powder, 10 lbs. vaseline, 1 lb. ipecacuanha-wine, 1 lb. concentrated liquor ammoniæ acetatis, 1 lb. strong stimulating liniment, 1 lb. dilute sulphuric acid, 4 lbs. pulv. calaminæ, 2 pints castor oil, 1 lb. compound liquorice-powder, 2 lbs. oxide of zinc, 3 lbs. bicarbonate of soda,

13 gross strong aperient pills, 13 gross ordinary aperient pills, 13 gross cough pills, 8 oz. sulphate of iron, 8 oz. potassium iodide, 8 oz. chlorodyne, 8 oz. strong tincture of ginger, 8 oz. dilute hydrochloric acid, 8 oz. sweet spirit of nitre, 10 gross pil. aloes et asafetida, 2 lbs. ulcer-powder, 2 lbs. ammoniated mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. quinine, 2 lbs. flowers of sulphur.

It will be observed that these contents are somewhat exceptional in nature, especially as to the quantities, but these are of great utility to the directors of mission stations and other fairly large communities who have not a local druggist's stock to fall back upon. Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co. have made a study of the wants of missions, and they have recently produced a new thing in "Culex" cones (containing a liberal quantity of naphthol), which, when burnt, are said to keep mosquitoes, beetles, and other objectionable insects at a respectable distance.

TUBE-FILLERS.

THE new machines (engravings of which we present herewith) introduced by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper

Thames Street, E.C., are designed to meet the increasing demand for the dispensing of pastes and unguents in collapsible-tube form. The large machine is bigger than that formerly supplied by Messrs. Christy, it having a capacity of about 2 quarts. It is stronger and heavier in proportion, and, while the outside is attractively

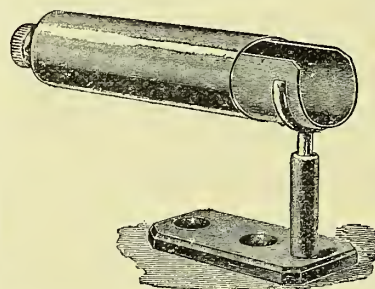
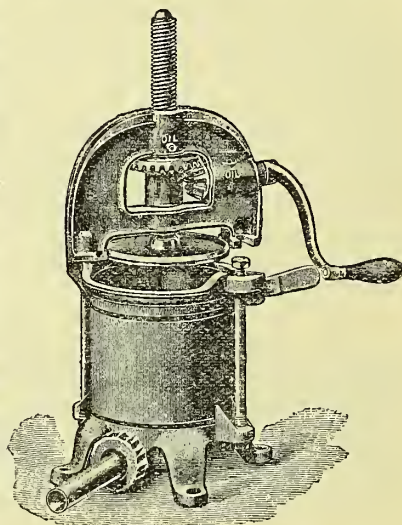
enamelled in white and gold, the plunger and inside of the cylinder are thoroughly tinned. The apparatus looks well,

is not too large, is easily worked, and only costs 25s. It would be invaluable to the chemist who wishes to fill his own tubes of tooth-paste or other toilet requisite, and as the nozzles are interchangeable any sized tube may be filled.

The smaller apparatus

is meant principally for the dispensing-counter. It is too simple to require any explanation, but its efficiency for neatly and expeditiously filling one or two tubes (as the doctor may order) with semi-solid ointments is vouched for. The paste is placed in the mounted tube (which holds about 1 oz.), the collapsible tube is inserted at one end and filled by means of a wooden pusher. The price is 2s. 6d.

MR. J. STUART HILLS, son of Mr. Walter Hills, has made a unique record. As a member of the Honourable Artillery Co. he went to the front, and has since his return received the war medal and earned a botany certificate in the School of Pharmacy. This achievement in one year is never likely to be repeated.



Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Carbonate-of-Soda Case

surely beats the record of the silly prosecutions which have tended to bring into disrepute a useful and necessary statute. The Food and Drugs Act was never intended to teach scientific nomenclature; but at Ripley responsible county officials insisted that the public should be punished through their cakes and puddings if they did not use the latest technical terms, and that pharmacists should be penalised if they did not lecture their customers into a proper horror of obsolete ones. All the while the prosecutors themselves did not use the correct term. There is no carbonate of soda in the Pharmacopœia. If they wanted to be strictly correct, they should have asked for sodium carbonate; and then the analyst said he should have expected to get, not sodium carbonate, but sodii carbonas exsiccatum. That there should have been a single magistrate to support this view in the face of the conclusive evidence submitted for the defence, was astonishing; perhaps that conscientious gentleman was influenced by the analyst's statement that on heating the bicarbonate 40 per cent. of something was driven off, leaving the proper carbonate. It was quite possible for an unsophisticated person to understand that the 40 per cent. was extraneous rubbish.

Companies, like Kings,

it appears, can do no wrong. There is a French proverb which says you cannot keep both the goat and the cabbage; but companies have found out how to manage this. They jump into the pasture of "persons" when there is profit in doing so, but keep the hedge between them and the said persons when a penalty is threatened. But in contrasting the legal decision in the banking case reported last week with that in the Pharmacy Act case of twenty years ago, one important distinction should be remembered. In the latter action the Judges were much impressed, and in all probability convinced, by the argument that the Pharmacy Act was passed after company-trading had begun to develop. It was contended that Parliament, with companies before it, had evidently made no provision in regard to them—had, in fact, left them severely alone. In the banking case Lord Tenderden's Act was pleaded, and this was passed in 1829, when companies were not; and it would have been an obvious injustice if the principle then adopted, that the bank should not be responsible for references given by individuals in its employment, should be sacrificed because the firm had subsequently registered under the Companies Acts.

Hidden Mysteries

does not strike me as a happy title for secret medicines. In the first place, it is tautological; and, secondly, the action of a medicine is no less a mystery because you can give a chemical or botanical name to it. But I notice Mr. Bernard's letter particularly in order to endorse the caution given editorially the week before against the use of labels to stick on to packets of proprietary articles disclaiming responsibility for the contents. Mr. Bernard's label looks innocent enough, and probably is so; but if it were generally adopted some chemists would "improve upon it," and might overstep the line. In 1894 Mellin's firm brought an action against a retailer for sticking a label on their food intimating that his own food was better, and though the action ended in a draw, the Court of Appeal ordering it to be re-tried if the parties could not settle, it

must have cost the chemist a considerable sum; so that, however justifiable the label may be, the proceeding is still risky. There was a leading case in the United States in which a chemist was sued for putting up an announcement in his shop, "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 50c; Rushton's Cherry Pectoral, 50c. Which will you have?" The claim was not successful, but the chemist had to fight it. No one is obliged to sell another person's proprietary, but if he does he must sell it fairly.

The Apprenticeship Question,

on which Mr. Maben "declared to win" in his candidature for the North British Executive, is always being talked about, but never advanced. It is one on which we might at least get something like accurate information. I have heard of "the present deadlock" for a good many years, and yet the provision of candidates for the examinations keeps well up to the usual level. Is there any ground for assuming that the proportion of Scotchmen especially in this crowd is diminishing? It would be interesting to know, but I for one shall be surprised if it should turn out to be the case. The last report of the N.B. Executive stated that the number examined for the Minor had increased in the year from 485 to 517. As mentioned in another part of last week's paper, the apprentice gets paid in Scotland, but sometimes pays premium in England. And yet it is from Scotland almost exclusively that the complaints come of the difficulty of obtaining apprentices. Will paying a trifle more wipe out the trouble? Or would that remedy be as bad as the disease?

Apprenticeship in England

has admittedly changed a good deal in character within the past half century. Fifty years ago or more, I have heard, the fees paid for apprenticing boys to the drug-trade were what we should nowadays consider fabulous. The rate charged was the criterion of the standing of the firm. Latterly and gradually all those famous old Quaker firms who used to get the big fees began to drop that part of their income. One by one they refused to take apprentices. Why, I never quite understood, but I suspect the grapes were getting out of reach. But, as I have just said, though they will not take them, and other people cannot get them, the supply of chemists keeps well up to the proportion of the population. Where does the crop come from? How do the men come into the trade? A commission of inquiry, with power to insist on information, could probably make a curious report.

The Itis Suffix

as indicative of an inflammatory condition is ingeniously accounted for by an Edinburgh correspondent, who suggests its possible derivation from *idos*, sweat or (as a secondary signification) violent heat. This fits admirably; but I am afraid it will not satisfy the Philological Society. First *-itis* is a common adjectival termination in Greek, just as *-ful* or *-ly* is in English, and it would require very conclusive evidence before the exceptional derivation could be accepted in this particular case. Secondly, Hippocrates apparently coined the term, and he would hardly have corrupted it in his own time. Thirdly, he and others employed it to designate disease generally of the organ with whose name it was associated: its limitation to an inflammatory condition is modern. But though I do not think the suggested etymology a possible one, I can furnish its author with a curious corroboration of it. In Contopoulos's Modern Greek Dictionary "bronchidos" is given as equivalent to bronchitis. This almost looks as if modern Greek doctors had adopted the same view of the derivation as my Edinburgh friend.

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Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Affairs.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had little exceptional business to transact on Wednesday. The most important subject that came before the members was a proposal by Dr. Symes that the committee which is considering the amendment of the present by-laws should take into consideration the desirability of framing a by-law to cover the division of the Minor examination into two parts. This suggestion is in perfect sympathy with the public declarations of most pharmaceutical leaders, although a few of them have made the reservation that the division should not take place until power to impose a curriculum is obtained. The President of the Society on Wednesday appeared to be impatient with Dr. Symes and Mr. Wootton, who spoke on the subject, the latter suggesting that the Privy Council has

not declared that the Society cannot by by-law divide the examination. The President stated in effect that the Privy Council had held that the Society has no power to deal with the matter by by-law. This is not in accordance with the records. It may be remembered that the Society in 1885 passed certain by-laws in an irregular manner, and the Privy Council communicated its refusal to sanction these by-laws in a long letter dated January 28, 1886, which the Council of the Society in the first instance suppressed, but which was communicated to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and fully dealt with in our issue of February 15, 1886. The by-laws proposed, amongst other things, to institute a curriculum, and to divide the Qualifying examination into two parts. The Privy Council's letter stated that

"by-laws which impose any *precedent conditions* upon persons who tender themselves for examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1858, are contrary to Section vi. of that Act."

This most clearly refers to the curriculum and not to the division of the examination, for the latter cannot possibly be construed into a precedent condition. This is corroborated by what the Privy Council proceeded to say with reference to the examinations—namely, that

reasonable regulations for securing order and efficiency in the examination itself, or for enabling the examiners to have proper material before them to satisfy them as to the qualifications of the persons before them, would not be regarded as opposed to that section so long as such regulations should not prevent free access to the examinations.

We have repeatedly stated during the past few years, when advocating the division of the Minor examination, that there are no legal obstacles to the carrying out of that project, and now that the matter has come definitely before the Pharmaceutical Council we think it right to resurrect the Privy Council's views. We cannot understand the arrogant ruling of the President of the Society this week. He should be thoroughly impartial in the exercise of his presidential functions, since he holds the position for the good of the Society as a whole, not to speak of the advancement of pharmacy generally, and in this matter of the by-laws and Minor division he should have a perfectly open mind. It is by no means a settled matter. The failure of the 1885 attempt to impose a curriculum by by-law rather blinded the Councillors of that day to the important statement made by the Privy Council respecting the conducting of the examination itself. As this most important document is amongst the Society's archives the President should, by referring to it, acquaint himself at first hand with the Privy Council's views. That is in effect all that Dr. Symes and Mr. Wootton asked him to do on Wednesday; and we feel sure that pharmacists generally will agree with us that the greatly increased stringency of the Minor examination since 1886, and the exceedingly heavy impost that the passing of the whole of the subjects at one time now entails upon candidates, are clamant reasons for making every endeavour to secure relief. We submit that nothing could be more reasonable than Dr. Symes's suggestion that the By-laws Committee should consider the possibility of framing a by-law on the subject, especially as the suggestion does not commit the Council to an illegal act.

We have referred in the foregoing to the President's arrogant ruling, and regret that we should again have to call in question his conduct in the chair; but it is impossible not to call special attention to the discussion which ended the proceedings on Wednesday. A few months ago, during the President's absence through illness, Mr. Glyn-Jones gave notice of a motion regarding legal procedure, which the Vice-President ruled to be out of order

adding that he thought with the President (to whom it had been submitted) that it was "improper." This observation, as well as the fact, was minuted, and at the May meeting Mr. Glyn-Jones complained that this was unfair, and that the terms of his so-called improper motion should also be minuted, but the Council by a majority refused to do so. The matter came up again at the last meeting of the Council, and Mr. Carteighe moved formally "that the word 'improper' be deleted from the minutes of the April meeting." "It is," he added, "a word that ought not to have appeared at all." Mr. Newsholme ruled that notice should be given of the motion, and Mr. Carteighe, after bowing to this decision, agreed that either he or Mr. Taylor should give notice of a motion dealing with the matter at this week's meeting. At this stage our report of the Council-meeting comes in, and it indicates that most vigorous wire-pulling has been going on, for Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion, apparently with regret, and much seriousness (he had committed his remarks to paper). Thus the opportunity of doing justice to Mr. Glyn-Jones was frustrated. Why is this? And why is a majority of the Council so anxious to suppress public discussion of this matter? There is a motive for it all, we daresay, but we need assurance that it is done in the best interests of the Pharmaceutical Society. Cannot the minority speak elsewhere than at 16 Bloomsbury Square? This long-drawn-out dispute amongst grown men would be humorously ridiculous did not a principle underlie it, and it is difficult to treat it seriously while there is so much mystery about it.

What is an Apothecary?

APOTHECARIES are wroth with us for presuming to say, on the authority of a High Court judgment, that an apothecary is not entitled to call himself a "physician," or, inferentially, "physician and surgeon." What are the facts of the matter? In 1898 an L.S.A. named Hunter was fined under Section 40 of the Medical Act, 1858, for describing himself as a "physician." He held a foreign M.D. not recognised here, and had used it, but was warned by the General Medical Council not to do so. He asked the Council if he might call himself "physician and surgeon," but they declined to advise him, and instituted these proceedings when he used the description "physician and surgeon" on his door-plate. He was fined 5*l*. An appeal was instituted on behalf of the Society of Apothecaries, the issue being narrowed down to the use of the title "physician." It had previously been held by the High Court in the case of Smith, an L.S.A., that he could not style himself "M.D." and a "physician and surgeon." Mr. Hunter died before the appeal was decided. The Divisional Court of Queen's Bench (Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Channell) allowed it. Section 40 is as follows:—

Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, or apothecary, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by law as a physician or surgeon, or licentiate in medicine and surgery, or a practitioner in medicine, or an apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence, pay a sum not exceeding 20*l*.

The Court's reason for allowing the appeal and quashing the conviction was that Mr. Hunter had not "wilfully and falsely" described himself as a "physician," as the Society of Apothecaries had led him to believe that he might do so lawfully. The Court, however, was distinctly clear on the point that it is a contravention of the above-quoted section of the Medical Act, for an apothecary to call himself

a physician. Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Channell were equally emphatic upon this point. This judgment stands, but the Society of Apothecaries has since obtained an opinion from Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Haldane to the effect that those who have obtained the Society's diplomas since 1886 are entitled to call themselves "physician" or "surgeon" or both. Of this opinion we were perfectly aware, for we discussed the subject when it was obtained; but we do not overlook the fact that substantially the same opinion was put to the Justices above-named by Mr. Haldane, and they decided against him on the point. The General Medical Council has since refused to spend money (it has none to spare) in a friendly action to decide the special point as to whether L.S.A.'s who have qualified since the 1886 Medical Act may not call themselves physician and surgeon, together or separately. The only peculiarity of that Act is that it says "a person shall not be registered under the Medical Acts in respect of any qualification referred to in any of those Acts, unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery." The Act also deals with the qualifying examinations held by medical authorities and by medical corporations (of which the Society of Apothecaries is one) with assistant examiners. Nowhere are titles dealt with, but the effect of registration is thus expressed in Section 6, viz. :—

On and after the appointed day a registered medical practitioner shall, save as in this Act mentioned, be entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the United Kingdom, and (subject to any local law) in any other part of her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled, unless he is a Fellow of a college of physicians the Fellows of which are prohibited by by-law from recovering at law their expenses, charges, or fees, in which case such prohibitory by-law, so long as it is in force, may be pleaded in bar of any legal proceedings instituted by such Fellow for the recovery of expenses, charges, or fees.

It is perfectly clear that this does not give apothecaries a fresh title or authority to use the titles physician and surgeon. As well might an M.R.C.S. claim the right to call himself apothecary. In this connection it is curious to note that the self-entitled "Association of Physicians and Surgeons (Society of Apothecaries)," although "initiated by the unsatisfactory state of licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries and the confusion which exists in the minds of the general public as to their status," leaves this question of title severely alone, its object being substantially "the defence and protection of its members against any persons, medical or otherwise, who may make statements that the licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries are not fully-qualified and registered medical men, or in other ways prejudice them in the eyes of their patients." This is quite legitimate, and we wish to make it perfectly clear that although we agree with the High Court judgment, an apothecary is nevertheless equal to any physician or surgeon as to liberty of practice. This, in fact, is covered by Section 6 of the 1886 Act. We dare not account for the aversion that L.S.A.'s have to calling themselves by their unquestionably legal title "apothecary," or "Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries," and it is surprising that even the Master and Wardens of the corporation should encourage their licentiates to strut about in the borrowed plumes—"physician" and "surgeon."

Dispensing of Poisons.

IN our legal section we print a verbatim report of evidence given before Mr. Justice Barnes regarding the dispensing of an ergot-prescription. In itself the examination of the chemist's-assistant witness was interesting, and the Judge

and counsel put to him a number of questions, which show that they were under the impression that it is requisite for prescriptions for such articles as ergot to be written by medical practitioners before they can be dispensed. This is not an uncommon supposition, although there is no justification for it in the Pharmacy Act of 1868, or the amending Act of 1869. In the exempting sections of these Acts it is stated that the provisions of Section 17 of the 1868 Act requiring poisons to be labelled, with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller, also that certain of these poisons shall only be sold to persons known or introduced to the seller, shall not apply (if the medicine is labelled with name and address of the seller, and the ingredients are entered in the prescription-book)—

First, to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient;

Second, to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified medical practitioner to his patient;

Third, to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under the Act;

Fourth, to any medicine dispensed by any person registered under the Act.

The second and fourth of these provisions were made in the amending Act of 1869. We have quoted the exact words of the Acts, and we would specially call attention to the fact that nowhere in Section 17 (1868) are "prescription," "medical prescription," or any other words mentioned which would indicate that the medicine dispensed by a chemist and druggist has to be ordered in writing or otherwise by a registered medical practitioner. Whether this is an omission or not does not particularly concern us; but it is important to note that the third exemption was deliberately expanded in the amending Act of 1869 so as to give chemists and druggists greater power than the principal Act provides; for until the fourth exemption was enacted the dispensing of, say, an ounce of liquor ergotæ had in law to be treated as a sale, because a poison constituting *part* of the ingredients of the medicine dispensed was alone provided for in the third exemption. Happily, chemists and druggists have always been loyal to the spirit of the Act, and although the wording of Section 17 does not require them to satisfy themselves that a prescription is written by a medical practitioner, the rule is almost universal in cases of doubt for the dispenser to assure himself that the prescription has been so written. It should, however, be distinctly understood that there is no legal obligation on chemists and druggists to take this precaution, and we emphasise the point in order that our readers may realise the responsibility which the Act has placed upon them by giving them practically a free hand; for, undoubtedly, had "medical prescriptions" or the "prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners" been specified in Section 17 either phrase would have seriously limited the powers of legally qualified dispensers of medicine. The responsibility in cases where such medicines as ergot are called for is undoubtedly onerous to those who conscientiously accept the responsibility; but over thirty years' working of the Act has demonstrated that chemists and druggists as a body have carried out the intention of the Legislature in a satisfactory manner.

CORPORAL A. H. ASHFORD, second son of Mr. Evan C. Ashford, chemist and druggist, Northampton, returned to his home in Northampton on June 20, after having served since the early part of the war with the 50th Company (Hampshire contingent) of the Imperial Yeomanry. The 50th Company is one of the very few companies which will receive four clasps—viz., Rhodesia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony—to the South African medal.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

MR. J. I. BERNARD, the Honorary Local Secretary of the Conference, 26 Clare Street, Dublin, has issued the pink circular which gives the arrangements for the meetings and excursions to be held in Dublin from July 29 to August 1. The particulars are the same as those printed in the *C. & D.*, June 8, page 924, the provisional programme having been approved by the London Executive Committee.

Applications for the books of tickets must be made to Mr. Bernard not later than July 19, so as to enable the committee to complete their arrangements. No. 1 book of tickets (10s. 6d. each) admits to the luncheons at the Mansion House on Tuesday and Wednesday, the drive to Dalkey, refreshments and band-promenade at Sorrento Park on Tuesday evening; also the drive to Phoenix Park and the concerts on Wednesday. No. 2 book of tickets (10s. 6d.) is for Thursday's outing to Glendalough, the separate vouchers being available for the train-fare, drive, luncheon, and tea. This is an exceptionally good bargain.

In connection with the drive to Phoenix Park on the Wednesday, it may be noted that, since the programme was published in the *C. & D.*, it has been decided to take the excursion by way of South Circular Road and return by North Circular Road, instead of the other way on, as then arranged.

The headquarters of the Conference are at the Shelbourne Hotel, facing St. Stephen's Green; but tariffs for accommodation at the Royal Hibernian, Métropole, Gresham, and Central have also been arranged. It would be as well for those attending the Conference if they would engage rooms beforehand, as, this being the busy season in Dublin, there is a possibility of the accommodation being strained. Mr. Bernard should be written to, not the hotels.

The hotel-tariffs (to include bed and attendance and *table d'hôte* breakfast) are:—The Shelbourne: Single bedroom, 7s. 6d., double bedroom, 15s. per day; the Royal Hibernian: Single bedroom, 7s., double bedroom, 13s. per day; the Métropole: Single bedroom, 7s., double bedroom, 13s. per day; the Gresham: Single bedroom, 5s., double bedroom, 10s. per day; and the Central: Single bedroom, 6s., double bedroom, 10s. 6d. per day.

Messrs. Lafayette (Limited), Westmoreland Street, Dublin, have been appointed photographers to the Conference, and arrangements have been made by which they will photograph members of the Conference and their friends at a specially reduced rate during the visit.

The Monday following the Conference meeting being Bank Holiday, the committee have thoughtfully arranged with Messrs. T. Cook & Son, 117 Grafton Street, Dublin, to conduct an excursion to Killarney for those visitors who can stay. By this special excursion Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday will be occupied with visits to Killarney and neighbourhood, of which particulars can be had from the organisers.

Business Changes.

MR. H. L. SPINK, chemist and druggist, is about to open new premises at 27 Tottenham Court Road, W.

MR. A. GOVAN REID, chemist and druggist, formerly of Torquay, has purchased Mr. John McMillan's business at 6 Queen Margaret Place, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

BOOTS (LIMITED) announce that, their premises at Snig Hill, Sheffield, having been purchased by the Corporation, they have opened a new pharmacy at 7 Westbar.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH, chemist and druggist, Manvers Street, Nottingham, is opening a pharmacy in Sneinton Road, which

Messrs. Richard Johnson & Sons, Birmingham, are fitting for him.

THE partnership between Mr. G. W. Hands and Mr. F. H. Johnson, under the style of F. H. Johnson & Co., chemists, 231 High Street, Lewisham, has been dissolved.

MR. T. W. SIMCOCK, druggists' sundriesman, Leeds, has removed from 1 Guildford Street and 2 Cross Fountaine Street, to 16 Bank Street, off Boar Lane, Leeds. [Corrected announcement.]

BOOTS (LIMITED) have acquired additional premises in High Street, Weston-super-Mare, where they intend adding a stationery and fancy trades department to their existing drug-business.

THE TAYLOR BROTHERS COMPANY, makers of clinical thermometers, have removed their London office from 103 Hatton Garden to the corner of Hatton Garden and Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

MR. ERNEST PRICE, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. Edwin Price, chemist and druggist, Abertillery, has also opened a business at Abertillery, both father and son being now in business in the same town.

MESSRS. JAMES COOK & Co., colonial brokers, 40 Mincing Lane, E.C., intimate that they have admitted into partnership Mr. William G. Brockmann, who has for many years assisted in various departments of their business.

DR. ERNESTO ROTHSCUH, of Managua, Nicaragua, has taken Don Hermann Giebler, who has been manager of his pharmacy for some years, into partnership, and the firm will henceforth trade as Dr. E. Rothschuh & Giebler.

MESSRS. CHEERS & HOPLEY (Samuel Cheers and J. H. Hopley, chemists and druggists) have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. H. Hughes, at the Medical Hall, Buckley. Mr. Hughes will remain at Buckley at present to conduct the business.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED), chemists and apothecaries, Hong-Kong, Manila, and Canton, have appointed Mr. Thomas C. Laws to be manager of their Canton branch. Mr. Laws was formerly with Messrs. Watson & Co. at Hong-Kong, and afterwards at Manila.

MR. JOHN KENNARD, chemist and druggist, has taken over the old-established business of the late Mr. T. Benson Evans at Denbigh. Mr. Kennard has been for some years a departmental manager for Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. John Henry Roberts and William Monkman Maitland, trading as S. Rucker, Marshall & Co., tea, cinchona, and produce brokers, of 12 Great Tower Street, E.C., has ceased by effluxion of time, and Mr. J. H. Roberts has now entirely retired from the firm and from active business.

MESSRS. C. CHRISTOPHERSON & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., have taken over the business of Messrs. J. Puddy & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., together with the agency of the Boron Products Company (Limited). The partnership existing between Mr. John Puddy and Mr. Arthur J. Puddy has therefore been dissolved, Mr. John Puddy retiring from business.

MR. W. GOULDBOURN, chemist and druggist, Shrewsbury, having been joined in business by his son, has removed to more commodious premises two doors from the establishment in Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, where he so long carried on business. The fittings and internal alterations in the new pharmacy were effectively carried out by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSS & Co., the Pioneer Drug-stores, 38 Oxford Road, Reading, have taken more commodious premises at 83 Oxford Road, Reading, into which they will shortly remove. The new premises are provided with necessary accommodation for carrying on the dental branch of their business on a larger scale than heretofore. There are also separate optical and surgical appliance departments.

BRITISH GUIANA imported drugs and apothecaries' wares to the value of 8,343% in 1899-1900, against 8,960% in 1898-99.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Goods Kept for a Month.—A customer kept goods for a month, and then returned them on the ground that they were not according to catalogue. The Judge gave a verdict against him, stating that by keeping the goods for that period he had made them his own, and must pay for them.—(City of London Court, June 28.)

Railway Disturbance.—Messrs. W. T. Bigsby & Sons, varnish-manufacturers, of Trundley's Road, Deptford, have secured handsome compensation from the South-Eastern Railway Company for disturbance of their business consequent upon the widening of the railway lines. The railway company pay 33,500*l.* cash to Messrs. Bigsby, who retain the whole of their plant, stock, fittings, materials of the buildings, &c., and are allowed undisturbed possession for six months from June of the portion of the property which the company actually require for widening, and to retain the remainder of the premises for a further period of twelve months, thus practically bringing up the amount awarded to considerably over 70,000*l.*

Charges for Verification and Stamping of Weights. The Bucks County Council ordered their inspector not to charge for the examination of weights and measures, because the fees were a deterrent to small traders bringing the weights and measures for verification. The Local Government Board auditor surcharged the inspector 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* in respect of certain representative cases in which the verification and stamping had been done for nothing. The Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lawrence) decided that the auditor was right, and that the County Council were bound to enforce the fees chargeable under the Act. The County Council last week asked the Appeal Court to allow them to appeal, though the time had expired, but the Court refused.

Insurance.—Covenant by Tenant.—A landlord sued his tenants for damages for breach of covenant under the lease whereby the tenants had undertaken to insure the premises in the Sun Fire Office. The tenants said that it was impossible to insure the premises in the Sun Fire or any other office, because the landlord had let the next-door premises to tenants who carried on what the companies deemed to be a dangerous trade. The landlord replied that the tenants had only attempted to insure at ordinary rates, and pointed out that he had been able to insure the premises at 2*s.* per cent. instead of 10*s.* 6*d.* per cent. The Judge held that it was impossible for the tenants to insure in the Sun Office, and gave them the verdict.—(Wood & Bartlett v. Kuma Company, Limited, City of London Court, June 25.)

Traveller Wants Employment as well as Salary.—A firm agreed "to continue to engage and employ" a traveller for four years, and to pay him 250*l.* a year, payable monthly. After two years the employers told the traveller he was not to do any more work for them, but they would continue to pay his salary until the end of the four years. They issued circulars to their customers stating that he would have no authority to transact business on their behalf. At Leeds Assizes the traveller got 125*l.* for breach of contract, but the Appeal Court have reversed that decision, and have given a verdict for the employers. The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said there was no obligation on the masters to supply the servant with work. He was not an apprentice, and the masters were not bound to teach him a trade. Lord Justice Stirling, however, whilst concurring in the judgment of his colleagues, expressed considerable doubt. He said the word "employ" might mean either "to retain in service" or "to find actual work for the person employed." A man who "employed" a doctor for a yearly payment to attend his family was obviously not bound to find the doctor actual employment; but if a manager engaged an actor, whose object was to display his talents before the public, there would be an obligation to give him such opportunities, or if a commission was paid the servant could claim the opportunity of earning that commission. In this case the traveller had said it was necessary he should keep in touch with the trade and come in contact with buyers and sellers, and so far his case was more like that of the actor than the doctor; but he (Lord Justice Stirling) could not see anything which entitled him to damages, and therefore concurred in the judgment for the employers.—(Turner v. Sawdon & Co., Appeal Court, July 2.)

High Court Cases.

AN ERGOT PRESCRIPTION AS CRUELTY.

THE petition for a divorce by Mr. Frederick Alfred Henry Anger, at present residing at Leeds, and described as a

manufacturing chemist in the employ of Messrs. Fellows & Co., on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Amy Louise Anger, had a notable development on Thursday, June 27. At the time of the marriage (September, 1893) the petitioner was assistant to a medical man in Birmingham under the name of Alfred Gurney Woodstock, but he has since taken back his original name, Frederick Alfred Henry Anger. He was at one time coached in medicine by a member of the University of Berne, and through him, for a consideration, got a diploma from that university, with which he went to Guernsey intending to practise, but he found that it was insufficient. It was then (1897) that he came to London with his wife, who, it was alleged, had misconducted herself with the landlady's son, a lad in his teens. In the course of her evidence Mrs. Anger spoke to several acts of cruelty by her husband specified in her defence, and said, with reference to her third child, that petitioner suggested she should undergo an operation, promising her 5*l.* 5*s.*, but stipulating that it must not be while he was in London. She refused to act on the suggestion. Her husband had given her pills. On Thursday afternoon, June 27, counsel for the respondent informed his Lordship that they had been in communication with the chemists at Bournemouth, but had not succeeded in obtaining the prescription to which the respondent had alluded in her evidence, and the case was adjourned for the purpose of further inquiry into the matter. On the Friday the following evidence was given:—

Mr. A. G. Brown, assistant at Day's Drug-store, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, in answer to Mr. Pritchard, said that he received several telegrams on the previous day with reference to a prescription. He had looked, in consequence, in the book which contained copies of the prescriptions sent out. Turning to the date May 4, 1900, he found a prescription (ingredients of which witness was understood to say were ergot, gentian, and chloroform). It was made out to a Miss Buckley. The prescription was signed "F. (or J.) N. A." The original, he should say, was given back to whoever brought the prescription. He could not swear to any lady in court as being the person who brought it.

Mr. Pritchard: Is that a prescription used for procuring abortion, although it may be used for other things?—That is what it is intended for.

His Lordship (Mr. Justice Barnes): One would like to know. Do you make up prescriptions which are intended to procure abortion—to your knowledge?

Witness: No; not to our knowledge.

His Lordship: You said just now that was what it was intended for.

Witness: Any prescription signed by a doctor we should dispense if it was a harmless one.

Mr. Pritchard: Do I understand you to say you make up any prescriptions signed by doctors?—Yes, sir.

Have you looked for the original of this prescription?—Yes, sir; I could not find it.

His Lordship: Would you make up a prescription signed by a doctor if you knew it was to procure abortion?—No, sir.

His Lordship: I do not understand your answer, then. You say this was intended to procure abortion. Why did you make it up?—I did not say it was intended to procure abortion. I should say that was what the prescription was for. We did not ask any questions in the matter because the prescription was not dangerous in any way.

His Lordship: I really do not understand this evidence at all. If it was not dangerous you can hardly say it was intended to procure abortion.

Mr. Barnard (cross-examining): Do you know who "J. N. A." is?—No.

And you do not know who brought the prescription to you?—No; I do not remember.

His Lordship: How do you know it is signed by a doctor? It might be anybody.—Well, the signature is at the bottom, and we took it for granted to be a doctor.

Mr. Barnard: May not that prescription be used for any hæmorrhage?—Well, yes, it might be.

A witness named Woodham stated that, acting on the instructions of the respondent, he sent several telegrams on Thursday to the drug-store at Bournemouth with reference to the prescription.

Mr. Pritchard said he only called this witness to show that the lady vouched the prescription, and it had been found.

Mrs. Anger, the respondent, recalled, said she gave instructions to her solicitor on Thursday about sending some telegrams down to Bournemouth. At that time she was under the impression that the prescription was made out in the name of Miss Wilson. She thought that it consisted of ergot, gentian, and peppermint. She went down to Bournemouth on Thursday and identified the

gentleman immediately she went into the shop. She had not got the original prescription; she thought she must have left it in the shop. She could not say it was returned to her, but she had not had it in her possession since. It was made out in the name of Miss Buckley. She had a cousin of that name, and her husband probably used it. When she got home he soaked the label off the bottle, and told her to be very careful: that if anything happened she might get him fifteen years.

Mr. Pritchard: This prescription is signed "J. N. A." Your husband's name is F. A. H. A.?—Yes; it used to be A. G. W., and he has had so many names. It was very difficult to say what the signature was. It was a sort of initial mixed up in a monogram. It was very difficult to say what was the F. and what was the J. The A. was the most prominent.

Mr. Barnard said he should have to call the petitioner upon that evidence.

Mr. Anger was recalled.

Mr. Barnard: Did you ever make out a prescription in the name of Miss Buckley?—Certainly not.

Did you ever come across any relation of your wife's of the name of Miss Buckley?—I never heard the name at all in connection with my wife.

You may as well look at that copy of the prescription and say whether you ever made out such a prescription.—Witness (after perusing the prescription-book which had been put in): No; I will swear I have not.

Mr. Pritchard (in cross-examination): You were in the habit of making out prescriptions from time to time?—Not in this particular year. I have occasionally made out prescriptions for my wife.

What makes you say you recollect so particularly in this particular year?—I have a perfect recollection of it.

Have you anything to assist you besides your recollection?—Nothing at all.

Have you ever made out a prescription for your wife or any other persons since you have been in the service of Messrs. Fellows & Co.?—Yes; I have made out, as shown in the letters in the case, prescriptions for my children's heads.

You went to Fellows's in September, 1896?—Yes.

Before that used you to make out prescriptions?—Very probably.

And you have made out prescriptions since?—For whom?

For anybody?—Yes; certainly I have.

You look upon yourself as a doctor?—No, I do not.

Then why did you make out prescriptions?—I have a thorough knowledge of chemistry and medicine.

A sufficient knowledge to make out prescriptions?—One cannot do that without.

His Lordship: As to May 4. Were you in Bournemouth on May 4 last year?—Yes, my Lord.

With your wife?—Just before she left me. So far as I remember, she left me a fortnight after.

Do you know enough of chemistry to say what is the object of this prescription?—Yes, my Lord. I can bring a Pharmacopœia book.

What do you say the object is?—The quantity of that is not sufficient to bring on abortion, or anything like it. I will show your Lordship the official dose here (producing book). I should like to read your Lordship this—it is supposed to be a description of ammoniated ergot—from Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," last edition, 1901. (Witness here read an extract from the work.) Even allowing this was made out for such a purpose as suggested by the respondent, 60 minims would be far exceeding the dose given on that prescription.

What do you say is the object of that prescription?—I should say for some sort of hæmorrhage—nasal hæmorrhage or some uterine contraction.

Did you hear the chemist say he thought the intention of that prescription was to procure abortion?—I heard him say that. He had absolutely no foundation for that, my Lord.

Mr. Pritchard: How many ounces of ergot do you say is sufficient to procure abortion?—I do not know any given quantity. It is not published. It is not known.

How many ounces of ergot does that prescription contain?—It is given here: 1 oz. of ergot to the 8-oz. mixture.

You mean to say, if you took that prescription frequently, it would not have the slightest effect in procuring abortion?—Certainly not, even if you took it for weeks.

You heard the chemist say the opposite. Did you hear him say it was a prescription used for abortion?—He said he thought so, but he would not swear to it.

And you disagree with him?—Decidedly, and on the testimony of this book.

Mr. Pritchard said he only called the witness from Bournemouth for the purpose of giving credibility to his client, who had vouched the particular prescription, and petitioner was in Bournemouth at the particular time.

Mr. Barnard asked for an inspection of the prescription-book. Addressing his Lordship, counsel said this matter

had never been charged against the petitioner at all. The only charge was in the month of February.

Mr. Pritchard said there were charges in March, and also in May.

Mr. Barnard contended it was merely a contradiction between the husband and the wife.

His Lordship thought the matter was covered by the respondent's defence. There was the remarkable fact that she had given evidence of a particular prescription, made up at a particular place, and there was a prescription forthcoming.

Mr. Barnard said respondent stated that the prescription was given in the name of Wilson, in which she was wrong; then they produced a prescription given to a Miss Buckley. It was not signed by her husband, and he (counsel) supposed there were a good many prescriptions of that kind in the book which had been produced.

His Lordship said counsel might see if there was anything of a similar nature within the month on either side of the entry. They had the book.

Mr. Barnard submitted that there had been no evidence called to show that the prescription was one which would be used for the purpose of bringing about abortion.

His Lordship asked what the chemist said.

Mr. Barnard thought he was entitled to ask his Lordship to disregard the answer of the chemist.

His Lordship observed that he could not say that. The witness was accustomed to make up prescriptions.

Mr. Barnard took it if the witness had believed it would be used to procure abortion he would not have made it up.

His Lordship: He said if it was signed by a doctor—and he believed it was—he would. However, he is not your witness.

Mr. Barnard submitted that the letters of the petitioner disproved the suggestion with regard to the prescription.

Mr. Pritchard said the letter upon which he supposed his learned friend relied, apparently, to contradict the charge, contained a rather ambiguous phrase, in the face of which he (Mr. Pritchard) submitted the letter could not be relied on. The phrase was, "You must place your books aside and look about, in whatever district you like, for a small furnished house where the event can come off." What was the meaning of that phrase? He submitted that it referred to attempts which were made, and that they were a failure.

His Lordship said he would like, after inspection of the prescription-book, if counsel would call his attention to any prescriptions which might be found similar to the one about which evidence had been given. He had better reserve his judgment in the case until next week.

Mr. Pritchard said the chemist informed him there was a prescription of a similar kind on May 7.

Judgment was given by his Lordship on July 4 in favour of the petitioner, the result being a decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent, and custody of the children to petitioner. With reference to the foregoing matter his Lordship said:—

The prescription, on its face, had no connection with the parties by name. The husband said he knew nothing about it whatever; she said he did, and that he wrote it. In that state of affairs it seemed to him there was not sufficient evidence to show that it came from the husband, and also it did not appear, after what had transpired, that there was really anything in the matter at all. It was true that the chemist was called and made certain answers which appeared on the face of them to be somewhat weighty; but he could not help thinking that that gentleman was not adequately considering what he was saying, and after hearing the husband's evidence, and his statements connected with that prescription was supported by reference to a Pharmacopœia, and the further fact that the chemist's book having been examined contained similar prescriptions on either side of the date in this case connected with other people, it seemed to him the husband was perfectly right in saying that the prescription was of an entirely innocent nature.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO. v. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
LEICESTER (LIMITED).

In the Chancery Division on June 28, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, Mr. Sebastian said that in this case the parties had arranged an order. It had been decided that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action, the defendants consenting to a perpetual injunction in the terms

of the writ and to deliver up all infringing articles. They had also agreed to pay the costs of the action up to and including judgment, and to pay a sum as damages, the amount when agreed to be inserted in the order.

AGRICULTURAL HALL EXHIBITIONS.

THE Trades Markets and Exhibitions (Limited) moved before Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division on June 28 to restrain Mr. A. T. Dale and Mr. J. Reynolds from holding a Textile Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall or elsewhere. The parties to the action are the conductors of the Confectioners' and Grocers' Exhibitions held in the Agricultural Hall, the plaintiff company having been formed in April, 1899, to take over that part of the business of Messrs. Dale & Reynolds. Various agreements were come to between the company and Messrs. W. E. Aylwin, A. T. Dale, and J. Reynolds, appointing them managing directors for twenty-one years, the first-named receiving a salary of 800*l.* a year and the others 150*l.* only. The agreements further stipulated that Mr. Dale would not take part in or allow his name to be used in connection with any exhibition or market connected with the above-mentioned trades. In January of this year Mr. Aylwin, on behalf of the plaintiff company, was making arrangements to hold a Textile Trades Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall in April, 1902, and the matter was discussed at a meeting of the board of the plaintiff company in February, when Messrs. Dale and Reynolds were present. Afterwards Mr. Aylwin was informed by the manager of the Agricultural Hall that Messrs. Dale and Reynolds had taken the Hall for a Textile Exhibition to be held in the summer of 1902. The plaintiff company by resolution condemned the conduct of Messrs. Dale and Reynolds, and ultimately took this action. Mr. Justice Kekewich, after hearing counsel, said it was impossible to accede to the application.

A FLY-CATCHING PATENT.

IN the Court of Appeal on June 27, before Lords Justices Rigby, Collins, and Romer, the case of Marshalls (Limited) *v.* the Chameleon Patents Manufacturing Company (Limited) was heard, on appeal of the plaintiffs from an order of Mr. Justice Kekewich in so far as he had decided that the plaintiffs' patent which related to an invention for catching flies had not been infringed by the defendants. The plaintiffs had placed upon the market a contrivance consisting of a hollow reel containing a viscid composition. A string, being drawn through a perforation at either end of the reel, became coated with the composition, and was said to be a most effective method of catching flies. The string, when covered with flies, could be re-drawn through the reel from the lower end, a process which freed the string of the flies and made it again available. The defendants' contrivance embodied a similar idea, though in their case, instead of a reel, they employed a tube. Lord Justice Collins, in giving judgment, said the patent here was not challenged in any of the ordinary ways, and the only question raised by the plaintiffs upon it was whether that which the defendants had made was an infringement of the plaintiffs' patent, which was admittedly good. When one came to read the claim in the plaintiffs' patent it seemed to him impossible to say that the defendants' appliance was not an infringement. Taking the patent in its ordinary sense, the essential idea was a perforated vessel or box with strings so affixed or arranged as to be drawn through the vessel or box for the purpose of receiving a coating of fly-catching composition. He did not think the claim need be limited to the reel-shaped box, and, that being so, the defendants, by employing a tube in place of a reel, had not, in his opinion, placed themselves outside the patent.

The appeal was allowed.

A WILL DISPUTE.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 27, Lord Pearson and a jury tried an action by Mrs. Lydia Marion Pilgrim, or Steel, against Thomas Hay and others to determine the validity of a will said to have been executed on April 12, 1900, by the late Mr. David Steel, pharmaceutical chemist, 19 Napier Road, Edinburgh. Mr. David Steel was an uncle of the pursuer's late husband, David Salmon Steel, who died intestate in London in March, 1900. Mr. David Steel inherited a fortune of about 45,000*l.*, and by his will

he left a number of private legacies and public bequests. The trial of the action was concluded on June 29. The jury retired at 6.55, and returned at 8.35 with a unanimous verdict for the defenders on both issues.

AN ALKALI CASE.

THE action brought by the Wallis Chlorine Syndicate (Limited) against the American Alkali Company (Limited), which was before Mr. Justice Grantham in October last, was again down for hearing before his Lordship on July 3. It is an action brought for the specific performance of an agreement between the two companies (or alternatively damages), by which the defendants undertook to find 12,000*l.* capital for providing buildings and plant for the manufacture of bleaching-powder under Wallis's patent. Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Bagdell Houghton were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Asquith, K.C., M.P., Mr. Swinfen Eady, K.C., and Mr. Hamilton for the defendant company. Counsel having addressed the Court, witnesses were called, and the hearing is proceeding.

The Chemist's Bay Windows.

THE inhabitants of the little town of Alston, in Cumberland (said to be the highest market-town in England), have been much exercised recently in a dispute which has been going on since 1899 between the Rural District Council and Mr. Joseph Roberts, chemist and druggist, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The affair culminated on June 25 at the Cumberland Quarter Sessions held at Carlisle, where the Council indicted Mr. Roberts "for an alleged encroachment on the ancient highway in the main street of Alston by the erection, on August 23, 1899, of two bay windows, which project 2 feet 9 inches over the street." A jury was sworn to try the issue, and the case lasted for nearly two days. The indictment, as the solicitor for the Council pointed out, was one found against Mr. Roberts by the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions held on January 1 last. Defendant was not present, and he was allowed time to plead, and the trial was adjourned until the following sessions at Easter. On March 26 a Bill was moved for trial by a writ of certiorari transferring it to be tried by a special jury in the King's Bench. That writ of certiorari was set aside on the ground that the defendant had not complied with the recognisances, which he was bound to give, and the trial was directed to proceed at Carlisle in the original Court in which it was found. It was not a criminal trial, but a civil trial as to whether the defendant had created a nuisance by obstructing a footpath, and it arose under the ancient common law. A building belonging to the defendant was purchased by the Council and pulled down. The defendant rebuilt, and the alleged offence was that he had built the bay windows of his new shop several feet over an ancient footpath, thus obstructing the wayfarers. Defendant said permission had been given him to do this, and, after lengthy negotiations, the present case was brought. A tedious hearing resulted in the jury promptly returning a verdict of not guilty.

[In connection with this case Mr. Roberts writes that in order to avoid litigation he had offered to give the Council after the end of twenty-one years, not only the frontage in dispute, but the whole of the property to which it was attached. This offer was favourably considered by various members of the Council, but a belligerent majority prevailed.]

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

FREDK. K. BARLOW, chemist and druggist, Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham, was summoned at the local police court on June 28 on a charge of selling tincture of benzoïn which contained only 82 per cent. of the quantity of solid extract contained in the tincture prepared according to the B.P. The analysis, said Mr. Zadin, the prosecuting solicitor, showed only 147 grammes in 1,000 c.c. of solid extract, whereas the B.P. laid it down that there ought to be 183. Mr. Guy Pritchard, who appeared for the defendant, applied to have the third sample of the tincture sent to Somerset House to be analysed. He intended, further, to dispute the analysis of the city analyst, the form of the analyst's certificate, and the standard. Mr. Brame (one of the Magistrates) asked

counsel if he intended to dispute the B.P. standard, and the defendant (interposing) declared that there was no standard fixed by the B.P. The case was adjourned for a month, pending the result of the analysis by Somerset House. Mr. Barlow asked that great care should be exercised in packing the bottle. He had heard of a case only the previous day where a sample was broken in transit.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

WM. BEAUMONT, Stone Chair, near Halifax, was fined 10s. and 19s. costs by the Halifax Justices last week for selling camphorated oil which the public analyst certified contained only 40 per cent. instead of 79 per cent. of olive oil.

At Birmingham Police Court on June 28, Samuel Thornley (Limited), 232 Gooch Street, were summoned for selling camphorated oil which contained only 38 per cent. of the quantity of camphor required by the B.P. The defendant company accepted the analysis, and counsel urged on their behalf that camphor was liable to evaporation. Counsel then explained how one is apt to let it come to the boil when making it, and the Chairman gently hinted that the oil should be tested afterwards, to which he replied that they had prepared the oil so many times without complaint that they bottled it straight away. The inspector having explained that other drugs bought from defendants were all right, the Magistrates imposed a fine of 5/. and costs.

SEIDLITZ-POWDERS.

At Peterborough Petty Sessions on June 24, Thos. Joseph Calcutt, chemist and druggist, Narrow Street, was summoned for selling seidlitz-powers which the public analyst certified to be 15½ gr. short in one of the blue papers. There was no suggestion of fraud; it was more a case of carelessness in weighing. Defendant could only account for the shortage by supposing that the few grains escaped while the powder was being weighed. The deficiency represented the two-hundredth part of a farthing in value. The Chairman said it was a very small matter, and as only one of the packages was short it was no doubt due to some mistake or carelessness. There would not be a conviction, but defendant would have to pay the costs.

IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED.

At North London Police Court last week, a provision-dealer, who was fined 2/. under the Act in July and 10/. in October of last year, was again convicted, and was fined 35/. and 5/. 5s. costs, or three months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSE WARRANTY.

In April a retailer was charged with selling butter containing too much water and 77 gr. of boric acid to the pound. She successfully pleaded a warranty given by Hans Graff who was summoned at Birmingham last week for giving a false warranty. His defence was that under the Act he committed no offence if "when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true," and that in this case he did so believe, because he purchased from a firm of the highest repute at Rotterdam, with a guarantee of its genuineness, and it came direct from the factory to his warehouse, being passed by the Customs, who have power, under Section 1 of the 1899 Act, to sample imported butter in transit. The guarantee given by the Rotterdam firm was produced. The Magistrates held that the defendant had not taken reasonable steps to ascertain whether the warranty which he gave was true or not, and imposed a fine of 10/. and costs. The defendant gave notice of appeal, and the Magistrates said the case was an important one to the trade, and that they would do all they could to assist the appeal.

County Court Cases.

FLASHLIGHT DANGERS.

THE re-hearing of the action by Mr. J. A. McNair, an amateur photographer, against Kodak (Limited) came on for hearing before his Honour Judge Collier at the Liverpool County Court last week. The case first came before the Court in March last (see *C. & D.*, March 16, page 447), when a jury awarded the plaintiff 5/. damages for injury to his hand

through the explosion of a photographic flashlight cartridge supplied by the defendants. The defendants obtained a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that no negligence had been established. After hearing the arguments of counsel his Honour found for the defendant company, holding that there had been no negligence on their part.

SALE OF A BUSINESS.

At Marylebone County Court on July 1, before Judge Stonor, Mrs. Sarah Williams, wife of Mr. Evan Williams, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at 16 Bishop's Road, Paddington, and now living at 19 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W., brought an action against Mr. Charles Griffith, chemist and druggist, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, claiming 52/. 7s. 6d., being an instalment, with interest, said to be due under a bond. The claim was admitted, subject to a counterclaim filed by the defendants in respect of alleged misrepresentation by the plaintiff. Mr. J. Hughes, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starks, solicitor, defended.

The plaintiff stated that in December, 1898, her husband was carrying on business as a chemist at 16 Bishop's Road, Paddington. About that time he was run over by a cab, and in consequence of this she looked out for a purchaser of the business. Acting as her husband's agent she negotiated with the defendants, who ultimately bought the business for 200/.

The Judge: Who were to do the repairs?—Plaintiff: They were, for we had held the premises under a full repairing-lease.

Continuing, Mrs. Williams said that the defendants paid 50/. deposit, and a further 50/. on March 6, 1899, when the purchase was completed. For the remaining 100/. the defendants gave her husband a bond (handed in), which her husband assigned to her in consideration of an old debt of 300/. due to her.

Cross-examined: All the negotiations in connection with the sale of the business were conducted by her. The business had for some time been conducted by an assistant, and the takings had gone down considerably just before the sale. There was a question as to the drains, and she had them tested by a man and sent the defendants a copy of his certificate. At the time of the sale she believed the drains to be in good condition; but it was not a part of the agreement of purchase that they should be so. It was not true that the takings of the business were insufficient to pay the rent.

Re-examined: The defendants examined the premises several times before the purchase.

A deal of correspondence having been read and put in,

The Judge said he considered that the defendants had no case.

Mr. Starks: But if I prove that the drains were not in a proper condition at the time of the sale, will not that show that there was misrepresentation?

The Judge: There is no proof, and it is not suggested that they guaranteed the drains to be in proper condition. It appears that they had the drains examined, and gave the defendants all the information they had concerning the matter. I find for the plaintiff on the claim and counterclaim, with full costs.

THE CARRIAGE OF AMMONIA.

At the Westminster County Court on July 3, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith and a jury, Christopher William Coxall, a carman in the employ of Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co., sued the Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) for damages for personal injuries due to the bursting of a can of ammonia which he was delivering on their behalf at Messrs. Marshall's, Red Lion Square. At the time of delivery plaintiff alighted from his van, and proceeded to pull one of the cans carefully towards him at the back of the van to take it out, when it burst suddenly without any warning, owing, as the counsel for the plaintiff alleged, to its being insecurely sealed; the cork flew out, and plaintiff received a full charge of the contents in his face and eyes. He was temporarily blinded in both eyes, and had to be removed to King's College Hospital. The inflammation to one of the eyes was so severe that he had to stay away from his work for a fortnight. Plaintiff's weekly money was 23s., but Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co. allow their old servants a

commission of 1*d.* in the 1*s.* on the cartage of all the goods they carry. The usual amount of commission earned by plaintiff was 5*s.* a day, so that he computed his average weekly income at 2*l.* 13*s.* For twice this amount, *plus* damages for the suffering caused by the inflammation, he now claimed.

An employé at the yard of Messrs. Marshall deposed to sending the cans to the gas company's premises a few days before the accident for them to be refilled. He screwed iron screw-stoppers in each of the cans. When they came back, however, there was a wad of brown paper stuck in the neck of one of the cans, and an old bung in the other. It was the latter which caused the mischief. This may have been done since the loss of the iron stoppers, but never before. He could not say whether the stoppers in question were lost by the carriers or by the defendant company.

Mr. Stockley, foreman of the ammonia-manufacture of the defendant company, for the defence said the only approved method of sealing cans of ammonia was that in which the cans in question had been sealed, and which he would proceed to demonstrate to the jury. First a rag was inserted; a cork was then hammered in, and over this a quantity of linseed-meal was placed, and outside of all this a piece of skin was stretched and tied. The object of the linseed-meal was to prevent evaporation of the contents. It was impossible for anything to escape if the cans had proper usage. He thought that unless the cans had been tampered with the bung would not have blown out. It would not have been safe to seal the two cans in question with iron stoppers, as the thread on the inside of the neck was almost entirely eaten away by the action of ammonia which the cans had previously contained. They had never had any accident before, but if they were thrown about—as Carter, Paterson & Co.'s men do throw things—some of the contents must, of course, escape. The cans were not labelled "Ammonia."

His Honour commented on the fact that goods of this kind were not specially labelled, so that all who had to deal with them could know their nature.

The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded 10*l.* damages. Judgment accordingly.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ARTHUR FURNESS, trading as the Sheffield Toilet Supply Company, Central Chambers, High Street, Sheffield.—The public examination took place at Sheffield on June 27. The statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities 451*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and assets 172*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* After debtor had replied to questions, the examination was ordered to be closed.

Re EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN, trading as Chamberlain Brothers, Manufacturers of Cattle-spice, Market Road, Doncaster.—The public examination of this debtor took place at Sheffield on June 27, and after debtor had detailed the circumstances of his ailure the examination was adjourned.

Re JAMES CHARNOCK MARSHALL, 5 Dunster Avenue, Rochdale formerly of Castleton, Manufacturing Chemist.—At Rochdale, on June 28, this debtor appeared for examination. The Official Receiver (Mr. H. Booth) said the case had been adjourned in order to enable him to obtain possession of debtor's books of account. Some time before the petition was filed debtor made an assignment to a Manchester accountant, to whom his books were given. He (Mr. Booth) had endeavoured to get possession of the books, but the assignee declined to give them up, and the Board of Trade were of opinion that there was no means of compelling the handing over of the books. The assignee might be summoned to give evidence before the Registrar in chambers, but this would involve expense, and there were no assets whatever. It was suggested that the debtor should be ordered to file an account himself, as he could obtain access to the books. After discussion the Registrar adjourned the examination until July 19, to enable the debtor to file an account of his receipts and payments prior to September 6, 1900.

THE United Kingdom maintains her hold on the soap business to the Canary Islands, the exports last year amounting to 773 tons, against 485 tons in 1899.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Charnock, D., and Summer, B., veterinary surgeons, Aintree, near Liverpool.

Crew, J., Owen, C. R., and Burland, H., medical practitioners, Higham Feirers, Rushden, and Finedon, under the style of Crew, Owen & Burland.

Jasper, H., and Mendess, J., dyers and soap-manufacturers, Chatham, under the style of the British Cholera Company.

Swanton, J. H., and Wilmot, H. B., surgeons and apothecaries and general medical practitioners, Edmonton, under the style of Swanton & Wilmot.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Valentine & Co., Wellington Chambers, Tooley Street, E.C., produce commission merchants.

ADJUDICATION.

Turney, Samuel, Birmingham, late Bilston, Staffordshire, druggist and drysalter.

Deed of Arrangement.

Edwards, Trezise Octavius, High Street, Wellingborough, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John Pendered, Market Square, Wellingborough, auctioneer. Secured creditors, 90*l.* Dated, June 21; filed, June 27. Liabilities unsecured, 439*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 115*l.* The creditors are Mrs. Maber, Bournemouth, 16*l.*, and bankers' claims, 330*l.*

New Companies & Company News.

BRISTOL DISTRICT SUPER-AÉRATION (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a licence from Super-aération (Limited). The first directors are J. A. Lewis, H. Waite, and J. S. Wharton. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 250*l.* per annum and a share in the profits, divisible.

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND DISTRICT SUPER-AÉRATION (LIMITED).—Capital 55,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a licence from Super-aération (Limited). The first directors are J. T. Ramsden, J. Tweedale, and J. Wharton. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (150*l.* for the chairman) and a share in the profits, divisible.

MINERAL-WATERS AÉRATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of aerated-water manufacturers carried on by T. W. Webley and H. W. Ludlow, at Camden Wells, Camden Street, Birmingham, and at Crown Wells, John Street, W. Bromwich, as "H. Sanderson & Co." Minimum cash subscription, 6,000*l.* The first directors are T. W. Webley, H. W. Ludlow, and T. L. Reeve.

JOHN BURN (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and sellers of sulphuric acid carried on by John Burn at the North of Scotland Chemical-works, Forres, N.B., and to carry on and develop the same. The first subscribers are:—John Burn, Victoria Park, Forres, chemical-manufacturer; F. R. Deas, 70 Great King Street, Edinburgh, accountant; R. Stewart, 11 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, solicitor; T. Wilson, 90 George Street, Edinburgh, fine-art dealer; Tom Speedy, 17 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, estate-agent; Robert Black, 11 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, law-clerk; and Robert Candlish, 11 Albyn Place, law-clerk. Registered office, North of Scotland Chemical-works, Forres, N.B.

ELLIS ANTISEPTIC AMMONIA SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in ammonia and other chemical products. The first subscribers are:—W. H. Riddle, 72 Montholme Road, S.W., traveller; E. Patey, 343 Hackney Road, N.E., cabinet manufacturer; T. Patey, 343 Hackney Road, N.E., cabinet manufacturer; H. Clarke, 27 Milman Road, Queen's Park, N.W., upholsterer; B. Bayspoole, 95 Chapter Road, Willesden Green, manager; H. Cook, 60 Brondesbury Road, N.W., agent; and H. F. B. Arnell, 3 Grenville Street, W.C., clerk. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 25 shares.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED).—The directors at a meeting held at the registered offices of the company in Birmingham, on June 27, declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

W. H. CHAPLIN & Co. (LIMITED).—The report of directors made up to March 31, states that the balance of profit (including 1,478*l.* brought from last year's account) is 12,327*l.* The directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the preference and ordinary shares of 7 per cent. for the year. They propose to take 500*l.* for directors' fees, 600*l.* for managing directors' remuneration, 900*l.* for distribution amongst members of staff, and 2,000*l.* for transfer to reserve-account, bringing the total to the credit of that account up to 10,000*l.* leaving 1,126*l.* to be carried forward.

BRITISH ALGIN COMPANY.—Another proposal to try to make algin, the peculiar gelatinous principle of seaweed, a commercial success is coming forward. It is proposed to float a company under the above name, with a capital of 75,000*l.*, to make algin and alginoids and sell them. It will be remembered that the late Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, discovered algin and how to make it, but now a Mr. Thomas Ingram has invented a process of manufacture which reduces the cost to a figure insuring commercial success. So a "private and confidential" circular states.

MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED).—The general meeting of shareholders was held on June 27, Mr. E. C. Bliss in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that in spite of the South African War the balance-sheet showed enhanced profits, and also an amount carried forward far in excess of the previous year. The business of the company was in a very satisfactory condition. He announced that their latest advertising scheme was to send up 10,000 balloons with time-fuses attached, that will cause the descent of parachutes, each of which will contain a coupon for a prize of some kind. The motion was unanimously adopted, and a dividend was declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) (LIMITED).—Subscriptions at 2*l.* per share are invited for 72,000 1*l.* 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares in this company, which has an authorised capital of 300,000*l.* The company is to acquire, as from January 1 last, about sixty retail chemists and druggists' shops originally belonging to Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited), Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), and Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited). The profits of the first two companies for the five years to December 31, 1898, are certified to have averaged not less than 7,700*l.* a year, and those to December 31, 1899, to have been at the rate of over 10,000*l.* per annum. In December last part of the warehouse stock was destroyed by fire, in consequence of which, it is stated, the profits for 1900 cannot be ascertained, but the sales at the retail branches are reported to have shown an increase of over 12 per cent. The purchase-price is 130,000*l.*, payable in cash or shares, the goodwill being valued at 56,816*l.* Boot's Pure Drug Company, the vendor, guarantees the dividend on the preference shares, which are payable in full on application. The minimum subscription is 10 per cent. of the shares offered, and nearly 48,000 shares have been privately applied for and allotted at 1*l.* premium each. This issue of shares is intended to provide about 30,000*l.* to be used as working capital. The amount of the directors' fees (other than that of the managing director's) will be limited to 200*l.* in each year during which the amount available for dividend in ordinary shares is insufficient to provide at least a 10-per-cent. dividend thereon. Dr. E. T. Pritchard who took part in conducting the Days' businesses twenty years ago, and has been a co-director with Mr. Day for the past seven years, will be a director of the new company, along with Mr. Jesse Boot and Alderman James Duckworth, J.P., of Rochdale. The vendor company will be allotted 20,000*l.* in fully-paid-up ordinary shares of 1*l.* each at par, which rank after the preference shares now offered. Of the 72,000 shares offered it is stated that over 25,000 had been applied for by June 28.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING" (ED. VI.).—I am much pleased with its contents.—Professor H. V. ARNY, Cleveland, O.

Outings.

AT MATLOCK.

About sixty of the employes at Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay's Textile Factory, New Charford Mills, Alum Rock, Birmingham, had an enjoyable trip to Matlock on June 29.

CARDIFF CHEMISTS' PICNIC.

The first annual picnic of the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association is announced for July 10, when a sea-trip to Minehead has been arranged, with a visit to Dunster and its delightful surroundings. The train leaves Riverside Station (Barry Railway) at 9.20 A.M. for boat leaving Barry Pier at 10 A.M. Luncheon will be at 1.30 P.M. at the Luttrell Arms, Dunster, and tea at the same hotel at 5 P.M., the party leaving Minehead Pier for Cardiff at 9 P.M. Full particulars and tickets may be obtained by applying to Mr. W. J. Sanders, Hon. Secretary, 47 Queen Street, Cardiff.

AT THE ROYAL BURGH.

On June 29 the employes of the firm of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited) held their annual excursion. Windsor was chosen as the scene of the celebration. The party started from Holborn at 9.30 A.M. in an imposing equipage with four horses, and for the time left drugs, remedies, and laboratories to look after themselves. After a most enjoyable drive the party reached the Grapes Hotel, Windsor, in time for dinner. This part of the proceeding was highly satisfactory, the culinary efforts of Mine Host being thoroughly appreciated. In the afternoon the attractions with which Windsor abounds were visited, and after a pleasant return journey the party arrived home at 11.30 P.M. after enjoying to the full the benefits of the superb weather and fresh air.

AT DUNSTER.

On June 29 the employes of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, of Exeter and Bristol, had their annual outing. The Exeter employes journeyed to Dulverton by train, and, on arriving at the Carnarvon Arms, started for a drive across Exmoor, meeting the Bristol employes at Dunster. The combined party proceeded to Minehead, where dinner was served at the Plume of Feathers Hotel. Mr. H. Gadd, J.P., presided, and was supported by Messrs. W. J. Wippell (partner), J. Townsend (Messrs. Townsend & Son), H. H. Wippell, S. C. Gadd, and L. Wippell. After the loyal toast, Mr. J. Taylor and Mr. Marler gave "The Firm," which was acknowledged by the Chairman and Mr. W. J. Wippell. Mr. Eveleigh proposed "The Staff," to which Messrs. B. Turner, T. Smyth, and S. C. Gadd replied. "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. W. J. Wippell and responded to by Messrs. J. Townsend and H. H. Wippell, concluded the list.

AT HASTINGS.

The staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, E.C., went on June 29 to Hastings by an early train on their annual excursion. The party consisted of over fifty, and the forenoon was spent in boating and like amusements. The dinner was held at Stanton's Royal Hotel, and, after the loyal toasts, the Chairman (Mr. E. J. Millard), proposing "The Firm," suggested that it should be drunk in silence owing to the recent death of the senior partner (Mr. C. J. Hewlett). This was followed by the toast of "The Health of Mr. John C. Hewlett," which was received with enthusiasm and musical honours; and the Chairman read a telegram from Mr. Hewlett expressing his best wishes for a pleasant day. Mr. Stanley Shorto, town representative, proposed the Chairman's health, which was suitably acknowledged. In the afternoon excursions were made by coach-drive to Battle and by steamer to Dungeness, and the return journey to London was begun at 8 P.M. The delightful weather and excellent arrangements throughout made the excursion most enjoyable.

Tragedies.

Little boy, Cherry-stones; Croton oil, Awful moans.	Little girl, Box of paints; Sucks her brush, Joins the saints.	Bigger girl, Healthy bloom Waist too tight, Early tomb.
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Westminster Wisdom.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON BUTTER.

A Departmental Committee has been formed to inquire into the standard of water legally allowable in butter. Besides the various agricultural representatives, Professor Thorpe, Sir Charles Cameron, Professor J. M. Thomson, and Mr. Kearley, M.P., will be members.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Richard Jebb recently and read a first time. The stated object of the Bill is to amend the Medical Acts, 1858 to 1886. The Bill is the abortive measure of last year (see *C. & D.*, July 21, page 107), and proposes to make proceedings in cases of infamous conduct more easy for the General Medical Council, and especially to restore automatically any name to the register.

DUTY ON SUGAR AND GLUCOSE.

In the House of Commons on July 2, in Committee on the Finance Bill on Clause 5, which deals with the duty on glucose, saccharin, and invert sugar, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an amendment providing that the duty should be paid as from June 11, 1901, instead of July 1, as mentioned in the Bill. The amendment was agreed to. The Chancellor also moved an amendment to raise the Excise duty on glucose from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per cwt. on the solid article, and 2s. on the liquid. After a short debate the Committee divided, and the amendment was carried by 207 votes to 131.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS BILL.

The London Chamber of Commerce (Manufacturers' Section) has sent out a circular letter to its members advising them of the consideration of this Bill by the Standing Committee on Trade. The letter points out that it is advisable members should at once write to the Home Secretary and to every member of Parliament whom they can interest, to protest in the strongest terms against any interference with the legislation of the Acts of 1878 and 1895, and in the meantime the Parliamentary Committee of the Manufacturers' Section promises to take such action as may be possible.

THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "MAINE."

In the House of Lords on July 1, Earl Selborne, in reply to a question by Earl Spencer, announced the gift of the hospital-ship *Maine* by the Atlantic Transport Company (Mr. B. N. Baker) to his Majesty's Government, through the Lords of the Admiralty, who had accepted the generous gift with thanks. The gift has been completed by a previous one to the nation by the committee of American ladies of the fittings they put into the ship. Earl Selborne described the gift as a most gracious one from the citizens and ladies of the United States, and the cheers from the assembled peers bore out his statement.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS INQUIRY.

In the House of Commons on June 27, Mr. Brodrick (Secretary for War), in reply to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, said a Committee of experts had been formed to consider a scheme which he had drawn up for the future organisation of the Army Medical Service, and would shortly be assembled. The Committee will consist of the following members:—Mr. Howard H. Tooth, M.D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mr. George H. Makins, F.R.C.S., St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. Alfred D. Fripp, C.B., F.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital; Sir F. Treves, London Hospital; Mr. Alexander Ogston, M.D., Aberdeen; Lieut.-Colonel Keogh, M.D., R.A.M.C., Ireland; Mr. E. C. Perry, M.D., representing the Senate of London University; and Surgeon-General Hooper, C.S.I., President of the Medical Board, India Office; and two officers who will be named by the Commander-in-Chief to represent the Army. The Secretary will be Major H. E. R. James, R.A.M.C., and Mr. Brodrick himself will be the Chairman.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Mr. Pirie, in the House of Commons on June 27, asked the Lord Advocate whether his attention had been called to

the working of the Food and Drugs Acts, under which a seller might be prosecuted on the sole ground of the analysis of a local public analyst, who was liable to error, and the public analyst himself might not be prosecuted on the grounds that his analysis was wrong; whether, considering the cases whereby sellers could suffer loss in this respect, he would consider the expediency of introducing legislation to assimilate the working of the Food and Drugs Acts to that of the Fertilisers Act in respect of having the analysis of the local analyst revised by analysts of the Local Government Board before proceeding to a prosecution; and if he is aware that claims against local authorities by those so injured through unsubstantiated charges were dismissed in the Law Courts as being irrelevant; and would he look into a recent case of such a nature in Aberdeen in which a firm supplying aerated waters suffered loss, with a view of suggesting some method of compensation or redress.

The Lord Advocate, in reply, said: The Act provides that a seller may be prosecuted upon the report of the analyst of a local authority. No prosecution could possibly be brought against an analyst on the simple ground that his analysis was wrong. He was aware that an action of damages against the analyst in Aberdeen was dismissed as irrelevant. No action had, as far as he knew, been raised against the local authority. The circumstances of the case in question do not suggest any special hardship or grievance which calls for remedy by legislation, and in particular the alterations of the law suggested by Mr. Pirie would go far to paralyse the working of the Acts.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS (LIMITED), 7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, E.C., will be closed on Saturday, July 6, on account of their annual outing.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. will close their City premises (101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) on Saturday, July 13, when the staff there and at the factory in Hounslow will have their annual outing.

"VIOLETIME."—Under this registered title Mr. Max Philipon, 7 Savage Gardens, E.C., has introduced a concentrated artificial violet-essence for perfumers and fancy-soap manufacturers. It is put up in 1-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, and can be had from any wholesale house or the proprietor.

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY (LIMITED), 12 and 13 Poultry, E.C., remind us that in the matter of income-tax overcharges under Schedule D, those who paid too much for the year 1900-1 should at once appeal against the assessment for that year, or they may be told that they are too late.

SWEET PEA FOR GARDENERS.—At the dinner of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners, held at the Prince's Restaurant on June 28, each lady was presented with a case of "Sweet-pea Blossom" perfume, supplied specially for the occasion by Mr. W. F. Charles, of Loughborough, the manufacturer of the "Zenobia" natural-flower odours.

TABLOID GALBANUM.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have succeeded in obtaining pil. galbani composita in tabloid form. Each tabloid galbanum compound represents 4 gr. of the pill. We find no difficulty in diffusing the product in water, so that it may be looked upon as a distinct improvement on the official preparation.

PRIDEAUX'S CASEIN.—We have received a sample of milk casein prepared by a patent process by Prideaux's Pure Casein and Life Food Company (Limited), Motcombe, Dorset. The casein is in the form of a woolly powder, and forms an opalescent solution with water. It is intended to be added to foods to increase the nutritious qualities, and is in itself an easily digested and nourishing substance. Prideaux's casein is sold in boxes or in bulk.

THE WHEEL FLY-CATCHER is a new pattern of fly-catcher which has been brought out by Messrs. Marshall's (Limited), 27 Red Lion Square, W.C. It consists of a small slotted tin box, into which two springs are inserted. When it is desired to use the fly-catcher, one side of the tin container is turned round till the slots in both sides correspond and the string can be pulled through the fly-gum in the interior. It is an especially good idea for export trade.

Association Affairs.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing session:—President, Mr. J. W. Peck; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. S. Coupland and A. Latreille; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Dewhirst; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. S. C. J. Tweedy (literary) and R. E. Lownsbrough (financial); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Strother; other members of committee, Messrs. T. Barker, F. Curry, H. Hymans, F. W. Gamble, W. Garsed, W. Matthews, C. E. F. Vallet.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' UNION.

The annual meeting of the Union was held at the Horse-shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on July 3, Mr. C. E. Pickering (President) in the chair. There were about two dozen present, and, the annual report having been read by the Secretary (Mr. R. E. Wright), the financial statement was submitted by the Chairman, who is acting as interim Treasurer owing to the resignation of Mr. Brook Clegg, disqualified from membership by going into business on his own account. The balance-sheet shows a sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* to the debit side. Members' subscriptions during the year amounted to 19*l.* 15*s.*, donations 1*l.* 11*s.*, and patrons' subscriptions 10*s.* The largest outlay appears to have been in printing (11*l.*) and stamps (6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*), the latter, the Chairman explained, owing to the voluminous correspondence required in connection with the affairs of the Association. The reports having been adopted, the Chairman delivered a valedictory address on the lines which his speeches and writings have made familiar to the trade. In spite of small attendances at their meetings, the membership of the Union, he said, was now nearly 200. He alluded to the new Boots-Day combination, and proceeded to a condemnation of the indoors system, winding up with a plea for the merits of the Chemists' Assistants' Union. He then called upon Mr. A. C. Wootton to give them a few words of counsel.

Mr. Wootton said he felt he was not quite justified in being in that position. He was there under a sort of false pretence, as he was not quite of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. As a matter of fact, he was not quite sure that he was entirely in sympathy with the whole of their purposes, and, with their permission, would take the liberty of criticising their aims as set forth in their pamphlet. Their aims were ambitious and their programme was a formidable one, but the objects they sought were undoubtedly legitimate, although—as he pointed out by quoting a passage from a statute passed in 1305, in the reign of Edward I., and which was only repealed in 1824—our forefathers would have judged them criminal. He did not see how an assistant representative on the Pharmaceutical Council could specially serve the Union in the direction set forth in their programme. Both personally and corporately assistants will have to depend on themselves for whatever benefits they may receive. He congratulated Mr. Pickering on his consistent attitude of condemnation regarding the Council and company-pharmacy, but he would ask how Mr. Pickering reconciled the policy he advocated at the election with the practical and sensible advice in regard to service with companies which is offered in the booklet issued by the Union. "We do not recommend our qualified members," it says, "to sell their services to the stores or limited companies whose proprietors or directors are not composed of qualified men, nor do we at present prohibit them, but we suggest that for such service they should seek a larger remuneration than they have been accustomed to receive in the employ of the average chemist. They should receive at least 50 per cent. more." There are people, Mr. Wootton continued, who consider that a qualified man who sells his services to these companies is a traitor, and they want to ask Parliament for power to strike his name off the register. To such persons the permission to do a treasonable action if only a higher price is charged for it must seem an immoral proceeding; something like compounding a felony. He (the speaker) agreed with the Union's policy. He did not see that morals entered into the question at all. He perceived that assistants who serve the stores are helping to damage their own future, and it may be, too, that they are depreciating their present market value. It is a matter

of expediency entirely; and he thought they would only be doing justice to themselves and at the same time serving the trade to which they belong if they rigorously observed these recommendations. Speaking on the essential character of the Union, Mr. Wootton said:—

In this Association you have planned a regular trade union. It is none the worse for being that, and I only apply the term to it because it has an exact meaning. Are you satisfied then that there is a need for a trade union of chemists' assistants? I have an open mind on the subject, but up to this moment I am not quite convinced that there is. Trade unions have been absolutely necessary if labour was to be anything better than serfdom, but they have undoubtedly tended to embitter the relations between the employers and the employed. This was, however, inevitable. In the old days when artisans were handicraftsmen, the apprentice joined his master's family, and likely enough married the master's daughter. But machinery changed all that. Then the power and, I am sorry to add, the tyranny of capital developed. It was competition which made capital tyrannical; capital could not help itself. The only resource which labour had was union. But the conditions under which chemists' assistants work are not remotely similar to those indicated. The workmen who combine have as a rule no hope of becoming masters; the vast majority of chemists' assistants look forward to that contingency almost as a certainty. Consequently the immediate wage or condition is in many cases of less importance than the experience. The workmen in most industries are a thousand times, perhaps ten thousand times, more numerous than the employers. Hence both their strength and their weakness—their strength, because they can combine effectively; their weakness, because individually they are almost of no account. Qualified chemists' assistants, on the other hand, are far less numerous than chemists in business for themselves, so that a competent man can always make reasonably satisfactory terms for himself without the need of combination. These are considerations which, it seems to me, render doubtful the necessity or the feasibility of your scheme as applied to chemists and druggists as a body. The combination you aim at is, I think, justifiable if directed against the capitalists who are invading pharmacy. Between them and yourselves you have, or one day will have, exactly that state of things which has rendered trade unions necessary in other industries. Some companies are, I believe, noted as good and liberal employers; but dividend-earning is their business, and the tendency is always for capital to exploit labour and skill for its own benefit, and to prevent labour and skill getting a fair show for themselves. You may fairly combine to dictate terms to people who must use you, and who advertise your qualified services in their hundreds of pharmacies.

As for the Union's schemes of friendly association for recreation and improvement, and especially for that of the junior pharmacy club, Mr. Wootton tendered his heartiest wishes for their prosperity and permanence.

The President replied at considerable length to Mr. Wootton's remarks, and Mr. Whineray also spoke temperately and well; while Mr. R. E. Wright justified the title "union" in preference to "association" as a correct designation of the purposes for which the organisation was designed. He was followed by Mr. Strother and Mr. MacEwan. In reply to the latter the President stated that arrangements are being made to get provincial Chemists' Assistants' Associations to consider the objects of the Union with a view to affiliation, and that negotiations between the Union and the Chemists' Managers' Association have been entered upon with a view to combining interests. Mr. Glyn-Jones next spoke, sympathising with much in Mr. Wootton's address.

Mr. Albert Cooper then made a stirring oration, impressing upon all young men to be practical, for the more gifted an assistant is in that direction the greater is his value. He confessed to a difficulty in paying a man what he earns. If one man earns 200*l.* a year and another 400*l.*, it is not fair to pay both the same salary; but he did not know how he could ascertain the exact value of each assistant. He also reminded his hearers that things are better now than they were in his early days. As a young man he had managed a business for a salary of 40*l.* a year and 2 per cent. commission on increased returns. His hours were from 7 in the morning until 11 at night and 12 on Saturdays, with every other Sunday, and by the end of a few years he had managed to increase the returns by 300*l.* But he got more than his salary out of that thing. He had learned to manage a business, and knew exactly what he could do.

The President briefly thanked the members of the Pharmaceutical Council for their presence, and, Mr. Wootton having briefly replied, the meeting adjourned.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Lanolin Lawsuit.

SIR,—We notice that you describe us in your issue of June 29 as being defendants in a case which is being tried in New York (*vide C. & D.*, pages 1009 and 1018). This is not strictly correct, as we are not the defendants but are simply agents for the Lanosoap Company, Bradford, England, who are the manufacturers of British lanolin, and on whose behalf we have been acting in this matter. We think it well to inform you of this fact, as otherwise a misapprehension might exist as to our position. We may say that we have every faith in the attitude taken up by our friends, who have fully protected their interests in connection with British lanolin.

Yours truly,

Liverpool, June 28.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

Fees for Pharmacists at Inquests.

SIR,—The fees paid to pharmacists when called as witnesses to the Coroners' Courts are totally inadequate to the loss of time occasioned and to the professional status and education of such. At an inquest held here to-day on a case of poisoning, Mr. T. W. Wilson, a pharmaceutical chemist, attended to give evidence. He was rewarded with a 1s. fee, whilst the medical man received a guinea. It is surely time, and also the duty of the Pharmaceutical Council, to make such representations to the Home Secretary as will induce his Department to remedy such an absurd inequality.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. JAS. GOSTLING,
Hon. Divisional Secretary.

Stowmarket, July 1.

A Syphon Record.

SIR,—It is, unfortunately, a common complaint with chemists that in the supplying of waters in syphons to their customers they lose some syphons annually. This, I think, could to a great extent be prevented if chemists sent regularly to their customers for the collection of empties, and in proof of this the following is an extract from a letter from one of our customers, which speaks for itself:—"It must be going on nearly to twenty years since I first commenced selling these waters. During all these years I have only lost one syphon; the man suddenly died; the house was quickly sold before I sent for the syphon. If I tell this to nine out of ten chemists they won't believe me, nevertheless it's a fact."

Yours faithfully,

H. T. BUTLER

Secretary of Camwal (Limited).

112 Pembroke Street, N., June 24.

Apothecaries' Titles.

SIR,—With regard to your statement, in answer to C. F. Forshaw, in this week's *C. & D.*, that an L.S.A. (1881) is not entitled to call himself "physician and surgeon," I beg to bring the following to your notice. At a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the S.A., held on June 19, 1900,

the resolution passed by the General Medical Council at its recent session, deciding not to employ the funds of the Council in defraying the expenses of a test-case to determine whether the L.S.A. (1886) is or is not entitled to call himself "physician and surgeon," having been read,

Resolved, that in view of the opinions expressed by eminent counsel in favour of the Society's contention, and this Court considering that the decision of the General Medical Council ought not to operate to the prejudice of licentiates of the Society, hereby authorises all licentiates of the Society qualified under the Medical Act, 1886, to call themselves "physician and surgeon," and undertakes to defend them at the sole cost of the Society from the legal consequences of their adopting those titles.

With regard to the use of the title "surgeon" by an L.S.A. holding a qualification granted since 1887, prosecution initiated on that ground has invariably been dropped as soon as taken up. It stands to sense that every man who is legally qualified to practise surgery is a "surgeon": what else he could call himself so as to denote that he was so qualified it is not easy to see. It may not be so clear that an L.S.A. has the right to style himself "physician," but as to the description "surgeon," I consider him both morally and legally entitled to use it.

L.S.A. LOND. (195/22)

SIR,—Your Editorial of this week is incorrect in denying that an L.S.A. is a "physician and surgeon." You make some reference to the Hunter case. It has been explained that that prosecution took place under an Act of 1856, wherein it is stated that persons who take and use medical titles, including "apothecary," who are not entitled to them, are liable to a fine of 20*l.* for each offence, obviously was never meant for use against doctors themselves. Further, the fact that an L.S.A. is a "surgeon" was not true, because the case from this aspect was withdrawn. The whole charge was allowed to be brought on because Mr. Brudenell Carter (the then representative of the Society of Apothecaries) was under the impression that Dr. Hunter was not qualified as an L.S.A. at all. And, again, it afterwards transpired that the then Law Officers acted injudiciously in not allowing the main body of the General Medical Council to know what was impending. And finally, Sir, your Editorial is at variance with the expressed wishes of the medical profession, who are desirous that since the standard of all examining bodies has been brought to an even level for pass exams. in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and since, therefore, the L.S.A. is equal in his knowledge, curriculum and practical hospital-work, that the titles of the different bodies should also likewise be equal, as is now their status. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

Sir Ed. Reid (*sic*), Mr. Haldane, and other illustrious counsels of the King, have expressed the opinion definitely "that an L.S.A. is a 'physician' if qualified after the exam. in surgery was instituted—*i.e.*, after 1886." And acting upon this the Society of Apothecaries have issued an authoritative statement, saying that they authorise an L.S.A. to describe himself as "physician and surgeon," and that they will defend him against all comers legally.

I am, &c.,

L.S.A. (195/43.)

[We discuss the matter on page 19.—EDITOR.]

The "Addition" Surgeon used by Dentists.

SIR,—Having read a letter in your issue of 15th last month, signed Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D., D.D.S., also your remarks thereon, may I, as one of the supporters of the late Sidney Wormald, LL.D.S., R.C.S.I., of Stockport, the originator of the movement which culminated in the passing of the Dentists' Act of 1878, say a word in support of Dr. Forshaw's contention—namely, that the General Council is not likely to interfere with any registered dentist using the "addition" surgeon or surgical and mechanical dentist, in conjunction with his name. The question was tested in a court of law years ago, and resulted in a verdict in favour of the dentist.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN O'DUFFY, LL.D.S., R.C.S.I.

54 Rutland Square, Dublin, July 3.

SIR,—With your courteous sanction I will reply to your comments on my letter *re* the above. First of all I may say that I have made this question, practically speaking, a life-long study, and that I feel myself thoroughly conversant with my subject. I may point out that Colleges of Surgeons have not the sole right to grant the use of the word "surgeon." For instance, a man may be a B.S., a C.M., or a B.Ch. of one of our Universities, and what price him? Reverting to your "Summary," you assert that I dispute your views that dentists may not use the addition R.D.S., Eng. I have disputed no such thing. I said that "No proceedings have yet been instituted against registered dentists for simply using the title of R.D.S., Eng." I adhere to this statement, and defy you or anyone else to give me an instance of the prosecution of a dentist for

appending these letters to his name. Of course, if he advertises them and his profession generally broadcast, he is guilty of unprofessional conduct, and must risk the consequences; but the G.M.C. would never institute proceedings solely on account of a man using the letters, say, on his name-plate and visiting-card. I neither defend the use of them, nor advocate them to be appended all the same—it savours too much of redundancy. As regards the *sub-judice* case to which you draw my attention, R.C.S.Eng. had been used “for many years,” and your report distinctly says “he advertised himself” with such description. It is distinctly penal for any dentist not L.D.S., M.R.C.S., or F.R.C.S.Eng., to append the letters R.C.S.Eng. It is this advertising and the R.C.S.Eng. that has done it—not the mere use of the letters R.D.S. I have not a copy of this year’s Dentists Register, but I judge that there are still about three thousand registered men who do not possess an L.D.S. diploma, and if this controversy causes them to band together in self-defence and be prepared to defend a test-case in a similar manner to the Society of Apothecaries, you will (by having allowed your valuable space to be used for the ventilation of the vexed question) incur their lasting gratitude. In conclusion, I will say that the following was enacted by the Medical Act of 1886, Section 26, Dental Act, Clause 3:—

“It is hereby declared that the words title, addition, or description where used in the Dentists Act, 1878, include any title, addition to a name, designation or description, whether expressed in words or by letters, or partly in one way and partly in the other,” while the former part of the clause states that, unless he is registered under the Act, he shall not be entitled to use the name or title of “dentist” either alone or in combination with any word or words.

If this does not imply that a registered dentist may, if he wishes, describe himself as a surgeon-dentist or a dental surgeon, I should very much like to know what it does.

I am, faithfully yours,

Bradford, June 29.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.D.S.

[Our correspondent also refers to the apothecary’s title question covering the same ground as other letters printed in this section. The report of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the R.D.S. matter is printed in the *C. & D.*, January 27, 1900, page 151.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Levi Holmes, registered dentist, of Bradford, also writes supporting the use of the title “dental surgeon” or “surgeon dentist” by men registered as practitioners of dental surgery before the Act. He would like to see the question well threshed out.

The North British Branch.

SIR,—There is already some talk of celebrating the jubilee of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. This suggests that a short history of the Branch might usefully be written. Perhaps Mr. James Mackenzie would undertake the work. Some accounts which have appeared are more of the nature of fiction than of sober history. The story of the Scottish Branch would be most interesting before the discovery (or invention) of the changeling called “Executive.”

Yours very truly,

D. B. DOTT.

35 Spring Gardens, Edinburgh, July 1.

Oil of Eucalyptus Melliodora.

SIR,—In your issue of April 13, on page 588, appears a note from Mr. Ernest J. Parry, in regard to the oil of *Eucalyptus melliodora*, in which he again refers to our statement “that the sp. gr. of a good eucalyptus oil is not governed by the amount of eucalyptol present.” In support of this statement we gave the case (*C. & D.*, August 11, 1900) of a sample of the oil of *E. melliodora* that we had distilled, which had almost the theoretical sp. gr. required for the constituents found, but which was considerably below the standard required. Samples of the crude and also of the rectified oil were forwarded to you at that time. We presume that both Mr. Parry’s sample of the oil of *E. melliodora* and our own, from the same species, may be considered good eucalyptus oils, and that equal care had been taken in the determinations, and yet the sp. gr. of Mr. Parry’s sample was considerably higher than ours, and contained less eucalyptol. Surely this is sufficient illustration

that the sp. gr. is not governed by the eucalyptol present; if it was, then Mr. Parry’s oil should be very much richer in eucalyptol than ours. It is the presence of varying amounts of the constituents of high boiling-point, esters, aldehydes, &c., which influences more than anything else the sp. gr. of eucalyptus oils, as these have a considerably higher sp. gr. than eucalyptol, and if Mr. Parry’s sample is a crude oil, and he determines the saponification figure, he will probably see why it is that his oil has a comparatively high sp. gr. We have had a splendid opportunity of judging the extent and influences exerted by these several bodies on eucalyptus oils, as we have now almost completed our researches on the eucalypts of New South Wales and their oils—a research which has now extended over a period of nearly five years, which includes the investigation of over 100 distinct species of eucalypts, twenty-five of which we have shown to be new to science, and the examination of over 250 separate samples of oil, all of which have been distilled under our personal supervision. Botanical material has been preserved for future reference of all these species, and in most instances, timber, bark, and exudation or kino, also. The new substances which we have discovered in these oils are all of high boiling-point and have a high sp. gr.:—

- (1) Eudesmol, the stearoptene of eucalyptus oil.
- (2) The amyl-ester of eudesmic acid (eudesmic acid being a new solid acid).
- (3) Geranyl-acetate, of which the oil of *Eucalyptus Macarthuri* contains over 60 per cent.
- (4) Aromadendral, the aldehyde previously known as cuminic-aldehyde.
- (5) Valeric acid ester.
- (6) Acetic acid ester.
- (7) Ketone of peppermint odour.

If we are able—from the results of this research—to point out that previous suppositions in regard to some of the characteristics of these oils are hardly correct, surely we should not be charged with dogmatism in so stating our conclusions. When the results are published these matters will be fully dealt with. It is hardly fair to ourselves to reply at greater length at this juncture, but we can perhaps say without being considered “dogmatic,” that some very valuable and interesting results have been brought to light respecting the genus eucalyptus.

We are, yours truly,

RICH. F. BAKER.

HENRY G. SMITH.

Technological Museum, Sydney, May 20.

[We submitted a proof of the foregoing to Mr. Parry, who replies:—“In reference to the remarks of Messrs. Baker and Smith on the relations between the sp. gr. and the eucalyptol-content of eucalyptus oils, the above succinct statement of the results they have obtained in their researches is of great interest, but has nothing to do with the point at issue. No one denies the obvious truism that high-gravity constituents affect the gravity of the mixture, but oils with 60 per cent. geranyl acetate or oils such as the sweet-scented citronellal-containing species, were not even inferentially referred to previously. What I said and what I maintain is that commercial eucalyptus oils as they reach this country in general show a higher sp. gr. as their eucalyptol-content rises. I am speaking from an experience of the examination of numerous samples from many of the largest importers, and in the case of those ordinary eucalyptus oils which have found a market the sp. gr. is to a very great extent governed by the eucalyptol-content.”]

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in “The Chemists’ and Druggists’ Diary,” 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

184/35. A. IV.—Chemists holding wine-licences must close at the same time as public-houses.

189/59. Nemo.—If A and B are in partnership, and B receives, in addition to his share of the profits, 100*l.* a year as salary, this salary for the purposes of income-tax payable by the firm must be included in the profits of the business. The arrangement as to the division of the profits, whether as “salary” or “profits,” does not concern the revenue.

184/74. *W.*—When an apprentice deserts his employer, and thus violates his indentures, the employer can take proceedings against the parent or guardian only for breach of contract. The boy himself is not the contractor.

185/48. *Camphor.*—Although it would be unusual, there is nothing to prevent a doctor holding an appointment at a county asylum attending and prescribing for private patients outside the asylum. That is entirely a matter that depends upon the terms of the doctor's engagement.

189/37. *J. M. N.*—In repeating a prescription containing a poison, the person to whom it is delivered not being the person for whom it was originally prescribed, it is necessary to make a fresh entry in the prescription-book. See paragraph on Dispensing in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, page 215. We think it would be unwise, although legal, to distribute liquor arsenicalis freely under these conditions.

190/15. *Inquirer.*—Chemists holding the British qualification cannot start in business as pharmacists either in Italy or Belgium without satisfying the pharmaceutical authorities of either country as to their qualifications by passing an examination. The Minor certificate is useless. It is impossible for us to advise you where to start in business in Italy or Belgium. It would be folly to attempt to do so in either place without several years' experience in the country.

186/62. *C. M.*—If a chemist with no dental or medical qualification uses nitrous-oxide gas for teeth-extraction, and the patient dies while under the anæsthetic, the chemist would almost be certain to be charged with criminal negligence. You had better read Buxton's "Anæsthetics," and not trust to a brief reply in this column for the instruction which you apparently require.

184/30. *J. A. S.*—You will find in the *C. & D.*, November 24, 1900, page 851, particulars of a case in which, "as an act of grace," the Postmaster-General paid for the contents of a bottle of medicine which was broken in the parcel-post. It seems that if the P.O. authorities lose a parcel they pay up without hesitation, but, on the principle that the greater does not include the less, they refuse to pay for damage done, such as breaking and losing the contents of a bottle. Some first-class logician in the department has evolved this wonderful edict.

192/17. *W. F. B.* had business transactions with a man at his office in the City of London. The man resides at Mile End. Can he sue "W. F. B." regarding the transaction at the Whitechapel County Court? [If the whole of the transaction took place in the City, as our correspondent alleges, the only court in which he can properly be sued is the City of London Court or the Mayor's Court or the County Court of the district in which our correspondent resides. The leave of the Registrar to the issuing of the summons in Whitechapel must have been obtained, and our correspondent had better see the affidavit and consult a solicitor.]

198/3. *Copia* was seven years ago in business on his own account, and executed a deed of assignment. He has never been informed how the estate was wound up, and now wishes to know his legal position in regard to the creditors. [It is rather difficult to advise our correspondent without seeing the deed, but if he has no debts less than six years old, and has not given any acknowledgment of any such debt within six years before action, then no doubt the Statute of Limitations would protect him.]

190/54. *Anxious* asks: "If a person has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and made over his property to his wife, what is the length of time required to make the transfer legal?" [It is impossible to answer our correspondent's question upon the facts given. Unless the transfer to the wife is made *bona fide* and for valuable considerations which would support a similar transaction elsewhere, it is a mere voluntary settlement, with regard to which Section 47 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, provides as follows:—

Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage or made in

favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of the property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in bankruptcy, and shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in bankruptcy, unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settlor in such property has passed to the trustee of such settlement on the execution thereof.]

194/39. *Threatened.*—The man's claim for compensation, arising from his carelessness in allowing insect-powder bought from you to get into his eye, is ridiculous. We should think you would hear no more about it, for if he consults a respectable solicitor he will be told he has no case against you.

197/12. *Subscriber.*—"White Heather" is a registered trade-mark of an Edinburgh company, who have taken proceedings against several retailers for infringement.

219/1. *Hotspur.*—(1) When rent is paid weekly the tenancy is usually terminable by a week's notice, but not necessarily so, for the tenancy may be from year to year, the rent merely being payable weekly for the convenience of the tenant, in which case six months' notice to quit is required. We need much fuller particulars of your case before we can say in which group you fall. (2) The sale of a chemist's stock by auction cannot be regarded as a wholesale transaction within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act (so far as poisons are concerned) unless the purchasers are retail dealers.

192/65. *Cattle-wash.*—We have not analysed the liquid, but from the statement which you make it appears to be conclusive that the animals died owing to their food being contaminated with the stuff. It will be difficult for you to disprove this contention by your customer, and you should come to an agreement with the makers of the liquid to settle the matter out of court.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

188/63. *Dark-room.*—For the usual charges for use of a dark-room refer to *C. & D.*, June 1, page 900.

189/16. *H. H.*—The perfumes used in the sample of ointment you send are vanilla and lemon.

186/173. *Carbon.*—Slake Varnish.—See *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1900, page 268, or *C. & D.*, June 3, 1900, page 900.

183/21. *W. F. M.*—We thank you for the letter.

190/65. *Inquirer.*—We understand that compressed Rennet-tablets are made from rennet-powder and common salt.

188/66. *A. E. W.*—Water glass is quoted in every wholesale druggist's list we have referred to. The term applies to both liq. potass. silicatis and liq. sodii silicatis.

191/33. *L. W.*—Life is too short and space too precious to waste in taking notice of such immature reasoning as that to which you call our attention. We thank you nevertheless.

192/62. *Cat's Eye.*—A list of substances used to produce fluorescent liquids is given in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1900, page 268.

200/42. *R. B.*—We have never heard of the "Clarence Lemonade" before. The testimonial quoted from "Chemist" is not ours. There is no paper of that title as far as we know.

183/68. *A. E. B.*—Sheep-dip.—The sample you send is made with yellow sulphide of arsenic as mentioned in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 435.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 4.

THERE are few important fluctuations to record in the drug and chemical markets this week, the dulness being, if anything, more pronounced. Quinine remains in a lifeless condition, partly owing to the heavy bark-shipments from Java and the increased stocks of the alkaloid in the warehouses. Citric and tartaric acids keep on the easy side, and are slow of sale. French rose-petals are offering at lower rates, and chamomiles have a firmer tendency. Serpentry is lower for arrival, and senega shows no change. Both sulphate of copper and hyposulphite of soda are easier. The following table shows the alterations in value, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Elemi Oil, linseed	Ammonia sulphate Chamomiles Jalap	Cocoa butter Copper sulphate Ginger (Cochin and Jam.) Ipecac. (Rio) Kino Soda hyposulphite	Calumba Capsicums Cardamoms Oil, anise star (c.i.f.) Quinine Rose-petals Senna-pods Serpentry

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 27 to July 3, inclusive:—Aloes (@ Hamburg), 3; annatto (@ Jamaica), 7; arsenic, (@ Melbourne), 75, (@ Hamburg) 54; balsam copaiba, 1; "balsams" (@ Colon), 8 cs.; bismuth, 5 cs.; borax (@ Valparaiso), 1,498 cks.; bromine, 20; buchu, 22; calumba, 396; castor oil (@ Calcutta), 1,018 cs.; chamomiles, 7; citronella oil, 77 drums 62 cs.; coriander-seed, 20; cumin-seed (Mor.), 249; drugs (@ N.Y.), 105; essential oils (@ Messina), 25 pkgs.; eucalyptus oil, 5; fenugreek-seed, 20; ginger (Jam.), 48; gum arabic (@ Alexandria), 160 pkgs.; gum sandarac, 29; honey, (N.Z.) 13 cs., (Chil.) 646 brls., (Jam.) 133; jaborandi, 1 bale *in tr.*; lime citrate, 22 pkgs.; lime-juice (W.I.), 21 pns.; musk (@ Colombo), 2; quinine (@ Java), 50 cs. *in tr.*; saffron, 1; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 7; sulphur (@ Catania), 3,225 pkgs.; tamarinds (W.I.), 12; wax, bees', (@ Sydney) 12, (@ Jam.) 11.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or of special importance to be reported as regards the general tone of the heavy-chemical market. Conditions at all the principal centres in connection with both the volume of business passing and main values continue about the same. Demand on both home and export account is very quiet, and there are no signs of any very early improvement of moment, although after the finish of the half-yearly stocktaking a somewhat more regular demand on home account ought to prevail.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder and caustic soda are dull, and keep on the easy side with full supply. Makers' quotations remain unchanged. Ammonia alkali is about the only product of the market which shows any life; it keeps moving steadily, and retains a firm tone. Prussiates are very quiet, and so are chlorates. Saltoake and soda crystals steady.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—As with other miscellaneous products business in this branch has latterly shown some falling away. In spite of this, however, values are well maintained owing to the fact that the main raw material—viz., the mineral carbonate of barytes is still in scant supply, and for the same reason there is little likelihood of any decline in the prices. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, continue to move steadily, at 7*l.* to

7*l.* 10*s.* per ton free on rails in bags, and 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton in usual casks. Blanc fixe pure precipitated sulphate of barium, in paste form, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* per ton in ordinary casks. Sulphate of barytes, mineral ground, in steady demand, at prices varying from 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity, &c. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals, 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks, ex stock. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton in casks. Nitrate of baryta, crystals and powdered, 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton free on rails in original casks.

LEAD-SALTS are somewhat quiet at unchanged rates. Sugar of lead: white, 24*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown, 19*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent., Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 23*l.* 10*s.* to 24*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent., Glasgow.

ZINC-SALTS are in fair request, and show no fluctuation. Sulphate of zinc crystals, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton. Chloride-of-zinc solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, July 3.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta from the quay is being sold at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., and the same value may be said to practically rule for store-parcels. First-pressure French continues to sell in a sluggish fashion at 3*d.* ex quay, while 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* is still asked in store. First-pressure English is moving off slowly at 3¾*d.* per lb.

BEESWAX.—Buyers have been trying to secure a further parcel of good Chilian at 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., but have failed, importers exhibiting a great firmness. Ordinary Chilian, therefore, may be considered worth 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; pale yellow to primrose is held for 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

TURPS has eased off slightly in consequence of arrivals, and 28*s.* per cwt. is now current value.

IRISH MOSS.—Sales of several bale-lots of ordinary moist from the quay are reported at 6*l.* per ton.

HONEY.—The recent arrival of good liquid Jamaica has been sold after auction at 25*s.* per cwt.

COPAIBA.—Holders of the recent imports are very firm, indeed, at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for genuine Maranh.

SPERMACELE, CHILIAN.—This article is still offering at 1*s.* 2*d.*, but buyers show little or no inclination to operate.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady at 22*l.* per ton.

KOLA.—Six tons of ordinary quality sold in one line at 1½*d.* per lb., and now there are no sellers under 2*d.*

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Six bags offered at auction and were sold with keen competition up to 102*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—The market for Turkish continues in a lifeless condition. The value of good bright Turkish may be considered 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per qr.

LINSEED OIL.—In export-casks the Liverpool makes are steady at slightly lower prices—namely, at 33*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., as in quality.

ACACIA.—The reduced prices are attracting buyers, and 10 serons are reported sold at 50*s.* for good white Soudan sorts; also 17 serons ordinary, 40*s.*; and 6 serons fair white, at 47*s.* 6*d.*. Ten cases of Niger gum changed hands at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Only a small business has been done, including yellow Ceara at from 72*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* per cwt., and grey Ceara and Maranh at 57*s.* 6*d.* to 58*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, July 2.

Our drug-market shows very little business at present, and a quiet tone prevails.

AGAR-AGAR is dull of sale, at 365*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is easier, at 31½*m.* per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is very quiet, with second-hand sellers at 445*m.* to 449½*m.* per 100 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES are easier, Bolivian being quoted 300*m.* per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is quiet, at 287½*m.* per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is steady, at 63*m.* per 100 kilos. for Maltese.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Quiet; new crop for August-September shipment is quoted 41*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is unchanged, at 445*m.* for Russian and 480*m.* per 100 kilos. for Spanish.

LYCOPodium shows a better feeling, and 405*m.* per 100 kilos. is now asked.

MENTHOL is dull of sale, at 24*m.* per kilo.

QUININE is quiet, with second-hand sellers at 44*m.* per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX shows a firm market, at 63*m.*

CARNAUBA WAX is steady, at 115*m.* for grey and 140*m.* to 160*m.* per 100 kilos. for yellow.

HONEY is quiet. Chilian Pile III. is offered at 41½*m.* per 100 kilos.

SENEGA is also quiet, with sellers at 305*m.* per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK-SEED is tending firmer, at 12*m.* per 100 kilos.

CASTOR OIL is neglected; first-pressing, in barrels, is quoted 59*m.* to 58*m.* per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL keeps firm, at 66m. per barrel.
 LINSEED OIL is dull and inactive.
 STAR-ANISE OIL is very quiet, at 11½m. per kilo.
 PEPPERMINT OIL is decidedly firmer, with HGH quoted 6.45m. per lb. Japanese is also advancing, 7½m. per kilo, on the spot, is now asked.

American Drug Market.

New York, June 25.

The drug-market is devoid of any features of interest, and business is chiefly of a routine character.

BEEWAX continues scarce, and holders of the limited stock are not eager to sell. Ordinary pure is quoted at 30c. to 33c. per lb.

BUCHU-LEAVES continue to advance in sympathy with conditions abroad. Prime green leaves are not obtainable below 35c. per lb.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is easy, and quoted 43c. to 45c., but less will probably buy; demand is very light.

BALSAM PERU has declined to \$1.30 per lb.

CEVADILLA is higher, at 12c., owing to higher import-cost.

SENEGA, WESTERN, is offering freely at 31c. per lb., and has sold for export at a lower figure.

MENTHOL is again lower, at \$3.60 per lb.

THYMOL has declined 75c., and is offered at \$3.25.

SPERMACEETI is selling at 26½c. per lb. in bulk. Competition is keen and the market easy.

ASAETIDA.—Demand has fallen off, and holders are willing to sell at a lower figure; 27c. to 32c. is the ruling quotation.

CASCABILLA-BARK is firmer, at 8½c. to 12c. for quills.

COCA-LEAVES.—Very little is arriving from primary sources, and the market is firm at 27c. for Truxillo and 34c. for Huanoco.

COD-LIVER OIL has declined 50c., and is now offering at \$20 to \$25, according to brand.

GAMBOGE is easier. Fine-quality pipe is obtainable at 43c. to 50c.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is stronger, and Western is now unobtainable below \$1.25. HGH is firm at \$1.45.

QUININE is unchanged, notwithstanding the advance in the price of bark. The market is firmer, and, while an advance is expected, it is doubtful if it will occur, as the last advance was only apparent.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is firmer, and 6½c. seems to be an inside quotation for round lots.

DAMIANA LEAVES are firmer under an improved demand, but 9c. to 10c. will still buy prime-quality leaves.

OPUM continues extremely dull, and quotations vary from \$3-17½ to \$3-22½.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, July 4, 2.10 P.M.:—Hotchkiss oil of peppermint is firmer at 6½m. per lb. Refined camphor is dull, and Japanese wax is firm.

* * * *

NEW YORK, July 4, 3.49 P.M.:—Business here is quiet. Opium is advancing, and \$3.23 per lb. is now asked for case lots. Citric acid has declined 2c. per lb. Damiana-leaves are firmer at 9c. Senega is dull of sale at 30c. per lb. New golden seal root is offering at 40c. per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla is quiet at 7c. per lb. American oil of peppermint is advancing; for HGH \$1.50 is now asked, and \$1.25 for tin oil.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is still tending downwards. Ordinary ice crystals are quoted 8½d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C., and 8¼d. for 34° to 35° C. Cresylic, 95-per-cent., is quoted 1s. to 1s. 2d. per gallon; 60-per-cent., crude, 2s 3d., and 75-per-cent. 2s. 7d.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very quiet at 1s. 3½d. per lb.

ACID, OXALIC.—Unchanged at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., net, delivered free London.

ACID, TARTARIC, is in fair demand at 1s. 0½d. per lb. for English and 11½d. to 11¾d. for foreign powder or crystals.

ALUM is in fair request at the quoted rates of 5l. 10s to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton for lump, and 6l. for ground.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday Bermuda was bought in at 1s 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and all the parcels of St. Vincent at 1½d. to 2d. per lb. for common to fair, and at 3½d. for fine.

CHAMOMILES are tending firmer, although there is no actual change from the prices quoted last week.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during June amounted to 1,036,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 866,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 1,126,000 in 1899. From January to June the total shipments have been 5,148,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 4,100,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 5,094,000 in 1899.

COCOA-BUTTER.—Easier in auction, about 35 tons Cadbury's brand selling at from 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 5¼d. per lb., the average being 1s. 5d., against 1s. 5⅞d. last sale. At the Amsterdam auction on July 2 the whole quantity offered sold as follows:—Sixty-five tons Van Houten's at 86¼c. to 89¼c. (average price 87c., against 84.80c. at the last auctions), 2½ tons Helin at 86c. to 86¼c., 8 tons de Jong at 86¼c. to 86½c., and 4½ tons Mignon at 86c.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The spot price has declined to 21l. 15s. per ton for ordinary brands. In Liverpool 22l. to 22l. 10s., f.o.b.

GUM ARABIC.—A steady market is reported for so-called Persian insoluble sorts, business having been done at from 13s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt. as to quality.

JALAP.—As will be seen from the statistics, the London stock has been reduced to 177 packages, against 354. Holders are asking higher prices—viz., 7d. to 7½d. for good Vera Cruz.

MUSK.—The imports of musk into France for the first four months of 1901 amounted in value to 39,000f., against 4,000f. for the corresponding period of 1900.

OIL, ANISE STAR.—Lower for arrival, July-August shipment offering at 4s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR, is firm, and during the past few days a considerable business has been done. Hull make, for prompt delivery, is quoted 29l. and 28l. per ton for first and seconds respectively, delivered free, ex-wharf, London.

OIL, CINNAMON.—The shipments of bark and leaf oil from Ceylon from January 1 to June 3 show a considerable decrease as compared with previous years. The figures are:—

	1901	1900	1899	1898
Oz. ...	7,152	13,316	32,958	58,171

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Sales of ton lots in drums have been made to arrive at 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. for July-September steamer shipment. On the spot, small lots in tins have been sold at 10½d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market keeps firm at 64s per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for non-congealing oil, although there is only a slight demand. The crude oil is meeting with a good demand at rising prices. The Finmarken fishing is now definitely closed, the total production being 30,254 barrels of oil, against 28,241 barrels last year. The total exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,494½ barrels, against 3,850 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, JUNIPER, distilled from berries, is quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. spot, according to holder.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is firm at 4½d. to 4¾d. per oz. on the spot, and 4½d. to 4¾d. c.i.f. net for arrival. For August-September steamer shipment 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., has been paid for a round lot.

OIL, ORANGE.—Selling slowly at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., according to holder.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linsed* is firmer, at 32s. to 32s. 3d. per cwt., in barrels, landed terms. *Rape* is dull, at 25s. 3d. spot, and 27s. for refined; Ravison, 24s. *Cocoonut* firm, at 26s. to 26s. 6d. spot for Ceylon, and 30s. 6d. for Cochin. *Lagos Palm*, 25s. 6d. spot. *Cotton* firm, at 22s. 6d. per cwt. spot for crude, and 24s. 3d. to 25s. for refined. *Turpentine* closes firm, at 29s. 6d. for American on the spot. *Petroleum* unchanged, at 5¾d. to 5½d. per gal. for American; water-white ditto, 6¾d. to 6¼d.; and Russian, 4¾d. to 5d. per gal.

OPIMUM.—Holders of Persian remain firm at 12s. per lb. for fine, but there is little business to report. Retail sales of Turkey druggists are reported at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

SMYRNA, June 21.—The sales for the week amount to 71 cases, including 55 cases Adette and Karahissar, at the equivalent of 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.; 7 cases Yerli, at 9s. 3d.; and 9 cases inspected Karahissar, at 9s. 5d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. The market closes very firm with buyers, both for speculative and for export.

Holders, however, are reserved, and should buyers be obliged to fill their orders they may have to pay higher prices.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—The market is firm owing to heavy buying in Smyrna. The crop is not now expected to yield much over 5,000 cases, including Salonica. The sales for the week amount to 8 cases "Druggists," at 9s. per lb.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Agents are willing to book orders for the new crop at ruling rates, one seller quoting a well-known brand at 15s. per English oz.

QUININE.—There is practically no business to report this week, and prices are nominal. The spot price for German sulphate is now 1s. 3d. per oz.

The stock of quinine in the London warehouses on June 30 was estimated at 3,686,544 oz., against 3,448,976 oz. for the corresponding period of June, 1900, or an increase of 237,568 oz. The deliveries last month amounted to 27,584 oz., and the landings to 156,096 oz.

ROSE-PETALS.—Quotations have undergone a slight reduction, as one agent can offer fair quality at 1s. 8d. per lb., spot, and in another direction the equivalent of 2s. 2d. is quoted from France.

SENEGA.—The position is practically unchanged, with a small business passing. To arrive 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted, and business is reported at this figure.

SERPENTARY.—The new crop is now being gathered, and lower prices are expected on the New York market. At present 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is the turn lower, kegs offering at 8l. 15s. per ton, spot. In Liverpool kegs are quoted 6l. 10s. and casks 6l., f.o.b. terms.

SPICES still continue very quiet. At Wednesday's public sales Cochin *Ginger* was rather easier, washed rough selling at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt.; bold cut was bought in at 95s., good cuttings at 35s., and Calicut brown rough at 40s. Jamaica sold at about 1s. per cwt. decline; common to good common at 35s. to 38s., middling at 38s. 6d. to 42s., and good washed at 48s. per cwt. Japan is selling slowly at 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are steady at 3½d. per lb. for future delivery. Penang were bought in at 8d. per lb. for good fair. Fine Nyassaland *Chillies* sold at 52s. 6d. per cwt. *Capsicums* are lower; good bright cherries sold at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. *Pimento* firm; ordinary to fair partly sold at 2¼d. per lb. *Mace* sold at 1s. 10d. per lb. for good red Penang. *Nutmegs* steady. Black *Pepper* very quiet, but unchanged in price. Tellicherry and Alleppy were bought in at 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Singapore is quoted 6½d. on the spot, and 6¾d. to 6½d. to arrive. White is also very slow; Singapore was bought in at 9¼d. per lb.; Penang is offering at 8¾d. per lb.

TONKA-BEANS.—The exports of tonka-beans from Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela) during 1900 amounted to 86,460 kilos., valued at 9,272l., against 20,780 kilos., valued at 2,910l., in 1899.

TRAGACANTH.—A moderate business has been done, at again easier prices.

London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions to-day of first-hand goods only, were exceptionally small, and as there was practically no demand they were concluded by about 12 noon, thus constituting a record, so far as regards time. The alterations in value may be summed up as follows:—Cardamoms were lower. Buchu sold at unchanged rates, as also did Sumatra benzoin. Elemi was dearer. Ipecacuanha was about unchanged, although no sound root changed hands. Kino was easier, and senna-pods were lower. The following table shows the goods offered and sold publicly:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Ajowan seed.....	60	0	Calumba	416	416
Aloes—			Canella alba	3	0
Socotrine	20	0	Cardamoms	150	68
Anise	40	20	Cascarilla	18	0
Araroba	27	0	Cassia fistula	7	7
Argol (Cape)	7	7	Chiretta.....	30	0
Balsam copaiba ...	94	3	Civet.....	2	0
Tolu	47	47	Cumin-seed	48	0
Benzoin—			Dill-seed	40	40
Palembang	25	0	Elemi.....	3	3
Sumatra	91	30	Gum acacia	77	0
Buchu	6	6	Honey (Australian)	100	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Honey, Jamaica ...	75	13	Saffron	5	0
Ipecacuanha—			Sandalwood	19	0
(Cartagena)	15	4	Sarsaparilla	8	8
(Rio)	39	5	Seedlac	20	20
Kino	9	1	Senna—		
Lemon-juice.....	1	0	Alexandrian.....	25	16
Mastic	1	0	Tinnevely	199	176
Menthol.....	5	0	Squills	15	12
Oil—			Storax	1	0
bay	7	0	Tamarinds.....	152	0
castor (Ital.).....	20	0	Tonka-beans.....	2	0
chaulmoogra ...	10	0	Turmeric	161	25
eucalyptus	52	0	Wax (bees')—		
peppermint	10	0	Carnauba	5	0
rose	2	0	East Indian	48	0
Olibanum	26	0	Jamaica	15	15
Orange-peel	7	0	Morocco	7	0
Orris	6	6	Spanish	13	0
Rose-leaves	1	0	Zanzibar	72	6

ALOES was represented by the Socotrine variety only, a uniform parcel of 20 kegs good bright pasty orange colour being held for 72s. 6d. per cwt., which is the price quoted privately.

ANISE.—Fair clean Russian sold, without reserve, at 16s. 6d. net per cwt.

ARGOL.—For fair pinky Cape 57s. per cwt. was paid, and 55s. for dusty grey.

BALSAM TOLU.—A string of 40 cases, in large tins, all more or less slightly soft, readily sold for export at 1s. 1d. per lb., and for another lot of similar quality 1s. subject was paid.

BENZON sold at unchanged rates. Sumatra, good seconds, well packed with small almonds, with storax flavour, brought 8l.; fair ditto, with small to bold almonds, partly false-packed, 6l. 15s. to 7l.; and ordinary ditto, badly packed, 5l. 5s.; fair glassy Palembang was bought in at 49s. to 50s. per cwt. Privately the inquiry is for gum at from 9l. to 10l. per cwt., which is scarce.

BUCHU.—Fair, round, greenish leaf sold at 1s. 0½d. per lb., which marks no change for this quality; privately, 1s. 2d. has been paid for retail lots of round green leaf.

CALUMBA.—Low and wormy natural sorts only were catalogued, and went off cheaply at from 9s. 6d. to 11s.; and 5s. 6d. for badly sea-damaged.

CARDAMOMS met with a slow sale at from 2d. to 3d. easier rates for fine and medium grades, but lower qualities were full up. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, fine pale bold to extra bold round, 4s.; medium and bold ditto, 3s. 2d.; medium pale round, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; small and medium pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; peas, 1s. 5d.; bold splits, 1s. 9d.; medium ditto, 1s. 7d.; and small, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; small long, 1s. 8d.; medium brown and specky, 1s. 7d.; splits and pickings, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; seed, 1s. 11d. to 2s.

CASCARILLA.—Slow of sale; for small to bold, very broken, and partly dark quill, 60s. per cwt. was asked.

CASSIA FISTULA sold at unchanged rates, 20s. per cwt. being paid for long lean West Indian pod.

CIVET.—Two horns, catalogued as "absolutely pure," were held for 8s. 9d. per oz.

COPAIBA.—Slow of sale. The principal parcel offered was one of 81 tins from Bahia, ranging from clear to pale cloudy and dark opaque, for which 1s. 8d. was wanted. Three cases of opaque brown from Cartagena sold at 1s. 7d.

The exports from Ciudad Bolivar during 1900 amounted to 8,474 kilos. (860l.), against 25,291 kilos. (2,680l.) in 1899.

DILL-SEED.—Fair clean East Indian sold cheaply at 11s. to 12s. per cwt.

ELEMI was about 15s. to 20s. dearer compared with private rates. Very fair paste with good flavour but slightly yellowish sold with good competition at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. per cwt.

HONEY.—Fair orange liquid Jamaica in casks sold at 21s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt., and dark ditto at 20s., down to 16s. for low dark. Fine set white was bought in at 24s.

IPECACUANHA.—The tendency in auction for Rio was easier, although no sound root was disposed of, the limits for this description ranging from 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. A few bales of slightly sea-and-grease damaged sold at 11s. 5d. to 11s. 7d., and badly ditto at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 1d. Three packages Cartagena sold at 6s. for sound, and 5s. 8d. for sea-damaged. Eleven bales had not arrived in time.

The stock in the warehouses on June 30 stood at 393 bales Rio, and 280 bales Cartagena. The deliveries for the month were 41 bales altogether.

KINO.—The London stock is very heavy compared with last year, so there was little inducement to purchase. Of 7 cases Malabar gum 1 sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. for small reddish grain part blocky and woody, which is slightly easier.

MENTHOL.—For 5 cases of good white Kobayashi crystals no response was made to 10s. 6d. per lb. Privately 11s. to 11s. 3d. is quoted nominally.

ORRIS.—Six bags of good small selected Florentine sold at 30s. per cwt.; privately 35s. has been paid on the spot for superior bold, and one agent quotes 30s. 6d., c.i.f., for picked Florentine.

SARSAPARILLA.—No grey Jamaica was shown to-day, and there is nothing offered from first-hands; 1s. 7d. is quoted in second-hands. Five bales of Mexican offered and sold in auction at 5d. per lb., and for a bale of damaged Guayaquil 7½d. was paid. Two bales damaged yellow and red Native sold at 8d. per lb.

SENNA.—The large quantity of pods offered was a feature of this drug, and the bulk was disposed of at a decline of about 1d. to 1½d. for Tinnevely description, fair to good pale selling at 3d. to 3½d. per lb., and dark ditto partly sea-damaged, 1½d. to 2½d. The Tinnevely-leaf offered was of the usual common description, for which ¾d. to 1d. was paid, and a few bales barely medium leaf brought 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. Alexandrian was represented by 12 packages, of which three, consisting of fair half-leaf, sold at 4d. and 6 cases siftings at 3d. Good bright pale pods brought 10½d. to 11d.

SQUILLS.—Twelve bags sold without reserve at 1¾d. per lb. for fair, rather damp.

TAMARINDS were offered to-day "subject to duty," so buyers were reluctant to bid, and several parcels were taken out without mention of price.

TURMERIC.—Fair Madras finger was held at 24s. per cwt., and sea-damaged sold at 18s.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at unchanged rates compared with the last public sales, 8l. to 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for good bright red to pale and dark brown. A few cases Zanzibar sold at about valuations, 6l. 17s. 6d. being paid for good brown. Madagascar was not offered; privately, it is said to be scarce and wanted.

The exports of beeswax from Beira (Portuguese East Africa) during 1900 are officially declared at 27 tons, valued at 2,283l.

A National Salt Combination.

At a well-attended meeting of salt-manufacturers from all the producing centres of the kingdom, held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on June 28, Mr. Thomas Ward, J.P., managing director of the Salt Union, presided. After prolonged negotiations a combination of salt-makers was arranged. This will, it is hoped, terminate the competition, and allow of the maintenance of remunerative prices. The Salt Union management profess to have no knowledge whatever of the reputed American combination.

Spanish Almond-crop.

In answer to inquiries from persons in the United States, the American Consul at Malaga has furnished the following report in regard to the forthcoming Spanish almond-crop:—"Until after the early spring windstorms it was impossible to give definite information, but now that these storms are over it may be said that the almond-crop promises to be at least up to, if not slightly above, the average. But for heavy frosts during early April in the provinces of Malaga and Granada there would have been an unusually large yield. The Jordan almonds of commerce are grown exclusively in the province of Malaga, and from 125,000 to 130,000 boxes is a fair average crop. 'Valencia' almonds are also a Malaga product, and an average yield would be about 175,000 boxes, which, in addition to the Jordan almonds, would

indicate a total crop this year of about 300,000 boxes. Of last year's Jordans, only a very small proportion remains unsold, but the warehouses at Malaga still contain a considerable left-over stock of Valentias."

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June, 1901, and to the stocks on June 30.

	June		Stocks		1901	
	Landed	Delivd.	1901	1900	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes cs &c.	71	181	2,844	3,116	713	925
" gourd	—	400	366	2	—	668
Anise, star cs	—	—	41	54	11	18
Balsams csks &c.	40	63	340	315	797	952
Calumba bgs	285	214	1,109	1,116	1,128	925
Camphor pkgs	777	1,101	2,799	2,536	4,566	5,606
Cardamoms cs &c.	445	392	2,090	2,903	1,908	2,010
Cinchona pkgs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbebs bgs	173	3	1,638	1,647	282	192
Dragons-blood cs	4	18	71	109	47	123
Galls pkgs	1,846	684	8,249	1,193	10,809	4,999
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	25	6	110	49	85	43
Animi & copal ..	4,411	3,290	18,586	9,054	27,822	19,999
Arabic "	2,188	1,331	13,269	9,584	8,492	12,964
Asafetida ..	25	132	115	606	980	1,244
Benzoin	192	154	1,133	1,462	1,387	1,289
Damar "	167	413	3,634	3,495	1,516	2,458
Galbanum ..	—	1	9	14	—	7
Gamboge	26	22	162	273	38	90
Guaiacum ..	—	5	27	54	12	24
Kauri tons	194	229	1,686	1,485	906	1,245
Kino pkgs	2	3	108	48	88	13
Mastic "	1	1	2	17	1	5
Myrrh, E. I. ..	—	14	152	230	106	132
Olibanum ..	890	532	3,279	3,389	4,380	2,551
Sandarac	38	59	794	519	701	500
Tragacanth ..	95	718	6,346	3,858	8,210	5,417
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	114	33	413	102	356	3 8
" Cartagena pkgs	19	22	229	136	343	265
Jalap bls	28	44	177	354	40	194
Nux vomica pkgs	300	343	262	2,476	616	1,937
Oils—						
Anise cs	—	2	158	130	30	45
Cassia "	—	1	103	128	—	12
Castor pkgs	210	138	571	576	1,161	1,131
Cocoa-nut .. tons	42	77	110	728	407	444
Olive csks, &c.	440	372	1,471	837	3,204	2,211
Palm tons	5	3	12	4	24	16
Quinine sulph. lbs	9,756	1,724	230,409	215,561	52,910	32,283
Rhubarb cchts	—	103	650	869	152	691
Sarsaparilla ... bls.	144	134	155	259	663	661
Senna bls &c.	152	189	1,302	2,008	1,258	2,487
Shellac cs	4,633	3,547	42,520	41,512	26,315	20,513
Turmeric tons	89	60	388	486	252	332
Wax, bees' pkgs	581	496	1,442	1,638	2,619	2,526
" Japan cs, &c.	20	35	390	646	188	402

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

Recent Wills.

ALBRIGHT.—By his will, which has been proved at the Birmingham Registry, Mr. Arthur Albright, of the well-known firm of Albright & Wilson, manufacturing chemists and phosphorus-manufacturers, of Birmingham, who died at Chelsea on July 3, 1900, has left an estate valued at 112,305l. 9s. 5d. The executors are Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Edgbaston, and Mr. W. A. Albright and Mr. G. S. Albright, sons.

BACON.—Letters of administration have been granted in the estate of Mr. Henry Joseph Bacon, chemist and druggist, who died on March 17, 1901, at Oakwood, Royal Road, Teddington, to his son, Mr. C. E. Bacon, of 123 Windsor Road, Ilford. The gross value of the estate is 296l. 19s. 11d.

WICE.—Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. Jonathan Haigh Wice, of St. John's Villas, Wakefield, chemist and druggist, who died on March 26 last, aged 73 years. The net value of the estate is valued at 15,108l. The testator bequeathed 500l. to the Clayton Hospital, and the residue of his personal estate in trust to found a "Herbert Wice Exhibition" of 150l. a year at one of the universities. Other part of the estate is left in trust to provide six almshouses and maintain the inmates.

